



# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1915.

*Announcement of the December "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.*

## Notes of the Month.

THE Publisher of the *Antiquary* regrets to be compelled to announce that, owing to lack of sufficient support, he is unable to continue the publication of the magazine. The December number will be the last.

Stonehenge was put up for sale by auction at Salisbury on September 21. The historic monument was offered with 30 acres of surrounding downland. The first bid was one of £5,000, and after a brief space the "lot" was knocked down to Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, at the modest price of £6,600. It has been pointed out that, as the net receipts from the admission fees are about £360 per annum, the new owner has made a sound 5 per cent. investment! As Stonehenge is under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act, no steps can be taken by the owner to alter or remove any parts of the megalithic relics of antiquity; but it is a great pity that the stones could not have passed into national custody.

In the course of excavations on the site of the great city of Pataliputra, the modern Patna in Behar, a discovery of much interest, said *Nature*, September 16, has been made. A vast pillared hall of the Maurya period, the third century B.C., has been unearthed. It

VOL. XI.

contained eight rows of monolithic columns, fifteen feet apart, supporting a wooden superstructure which has been destroyed by fire. Some remarkable constructions of *sāl* wood beams have also been found, the object of which is uncertain; they may have been platforms for mooring boats, or supports for another portion of the building. The type of architecture at once recalls the great hall at Persepolis, and we have thus a further indication of the influence of Persian art on India during this period.

Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., writes: "In the year 1849 there was exhibited at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Mr. James W. Whitehead, the original bronze matrix of the seal of Sir William Torbock, of Tarbock, near Huyton, Lancashire.

"I should be very grateful if any reader could inform me as to the present whereabouts of this interesting local seal."

That the Germans are proud of their achievements with regard to bombarding defenceless places on the English east coast is shown by the fact that they have issued silver medals in commemoration, one of each of which has recently found its way into the Museum at Hull. Each medal, or, more correctly speaking, medalet, is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, and has a ring for suspension. The obverse reads "Beschiess von Scarborough u. Hartlepool durch Deutsche Schiffe 16 Dez. 1914" (Bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool by German ships, Dec. 16, 1914). On the reverse is an angel carrying a laurel wreath and sword, with the words "Gott Segnete die Vereinigten Heere" (God blessed the United Armies). The other example reads, on the obverse, "Deutsche Marine Luftschiffe Bombardieren Befest, Engl. Kustenplatze I. D. Nacht, 19-20 Jan. 1915" (German Admiralty airships bombard fortifications and English coast places on the night of Jan. 19-20, 1915). The reverse of this medalet is the same as that of the preceding one.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris in September said: "At Nancy some soldiers digging a trench in the forest of Champenaux un-

earthed a treasure, consisting of gold and silver coins of the early 17th century, of considerable value from an antiquarian point of view. It was apparently buried there during the time of the French entry into Lorraine in the reign of Louis XIII.

"According to the law of treasure trove, the soldiers are entitled to one-half of the find, the State taking the other half. The Prefect of Nancy will have the soldiers' share put up for auction, so as to get the best price possible, and the coins which fall to the share of the State will be placed in the Nancy Museum."



An illustration in the *Illustrated London News*, September 18, showed some ancient Greek vases unearthed by soldiers while digging trench positions in the Gallipoli Peninsula.



North Wales antiquaries have been lamenting with good reason over a discovery recently made near Colwyn Bay. A rural authority was in need of stones for road-repairing work, and an official, in order to obtain the metal-ling, caused the opening of a sepulchral mound which dates back to the Bronze Age, and the removal of about fifteen loads of stone. This grave, which had remained intact for 3,000 years, was found to contain a stone circle enclosing an area about 16 feet in diameter, an oblong cist formed of huge stones, and an earthenware urn containing cremated human bones. The urn was so brittle that it broke in pieces when touched. Proceedings of this kind are very discreditable to the authority concerned.



We take the following Note from the *Yorkshire Post*, September 28: "The Lincoln Archæological and Architectural Society have deposited a square stone Roman cist with lid in the Lincoln City and County Museum. Its outside measurement is 18 inches square and 7½ inches deep, the thickness of the lid being 2½ inches. The stone has been hollowed, the inside measurement being 12½ inches square and 5¾ inches deep. In the centre is a shallow circular recess, 3½ inches across and about half an inch deep, which has evidently been made to

receive the base of some vessel. A short time ago the same Society deposited in the Museum a fine glass cinerary urn with cremated remains and portions of two unguent vessels which were found some years since at Ashby Puerorum, near Horncastle. The Curator (Mr. A. Smith) thinks that the cist now presented was the stone receptacle in which the urn was deposited for protection. The measurements in every way confirm that opinion, and it is quite evident that so delicate a vessel as the cinerary urn could not have been in the earth unprotected without being crushed. Though no similar vessel has been discovered in this district, it was not an unusual form of interment practised by the Romans, the cist being used to contain a cinerary urn and ashes of the dead and small unguent vessels, often accompanied by an earthenware lamp and other small objects."



A most interesting discovery has been made at Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire, where a mediæval reliquary has been found embedded in a wall of the parish church. It is of oak, and is thought to date from about 1400. It is in the form of a model of a church. The relic which it once contained would be visible through the trefoiled holes representing windows.



## Recollections of Belgium.

BY JOHN A. RANDOLPH.



WITH the exception of a few places which we visited from and near Bruges towards the end of the seventies, the commencement of the really serious work of exploring the country occurred a few years later, with Ghent as the centre of action, training it to some town or village, sometimes in company with an English fellow-pupil at the architectural school who hailed from Manchester (and now, if still living, an engineer), but more often alone, and sketching either churches or old houses, or details which appealed to us.

East Flanders did not afford such a

wealth of rich architecture, either ecclesiastical or civil or domestic, but possibly of a more sturdy type, as its western brother. This is, no doubt, mainly to be accounted for by the difference in character of the inhabitants. They were, if anything, more Spartan and more *sérieux* (in the expressive French sense of that word), though they shared, with West Flanders especially, and with the other provinces pretty generally, their love of display in civil and religious processions and festivities; and, even till the present invasion, the caparisons and uniforms and costumes and banners of the mediæval guilds, on certain great occasions or anniversaries, revealed a magnificence and splendour and refinement only to be met with in nations where Art, in its best and noblest phases, was practised and cherished for sheer love of Art and of the Beautiful; but these guilds and their cortèges also taught another lesson to the Belgians and to the visitors from other lands who were their spectators. They spoke of the rights and privileges fought for, or bestowed by various Sovereigns; and they spoke, also, of the justifiable pride the nation held them in.

And, even apart from these, a certain mediæval dignity still seems to be added to the services in the churches on Sundays and holidays—in town and even in village, however "poor" the church may be architecturally—when the "Suisse," in gilt-braided swallow-tail coat of brilliant hue, crossed by an elaborate gold-braid-trimmed velvet scarf of office of contrasting colours, with the parish's name embroidered in gold on it, a lance with tassel in his hand, and a cocked hat donned broadwise on his head, leads the procession from the sacristy to the altar, and then parades leisurely among the congregation, keeping order, and, if necessary, ejecting those who misbehave during service.

Round Ghent there are—we write of the country as it was before the war—a few villages whose churches are often simple Gothic, with generally octagonal central tower of small elevation, capped by a high roof; but a considerable number are plain red-brick Renaissance, with blue limestone dressings, and the spire is thin, on a drawn-out, feebly-buttressed tower. Now and again one alights on a Gothic or Romanesque

steeple attached to a Renaissance church. A few surprises, however, are to be met with, and here and there a fine early turreted mediæval château, such as Laerne, a typical example on a magnificent scale, which figured in many of Belgium's historic battles of the past.

There seems to be no special architectural characteristic in the churches of East Flanders—or, indeed, of anywhere else in the country, as and except in West Flanders. The churches, in fact, seem to vary in practically every place, the designs executed being of just what was required, and ornamented according to the artistic fancy of the moment.

Of course the belfries come into a category of their own—wherever they occur—and, apart from the Bruges example, they appear generally to be lofty structures, of severe plainness for a considerable height, with turrets at the top corners, and a staged pyramidal erection as a spire. The belfry of Ghent was of that type, and the present recently finished upper portion that replaces the iron one, so well known to many visitors to Belgium, is not unlike the original design, though loftier, and perhaps not quite so pleasing. An unfinished Flemish work on Ghent some years ago reproduced an old print of the original belfry, and it is much to be regretted that the new top is not a copy of the first one.

The one at Tournai was, doubtless, much the same in style, judging from the old stem, the corner turrets of which rise almost from the ground, and it is to be hoped a finish more worthy of that city will ere long replace the hideous iron spire that crowns the bold little tower.

Courtrai's, likewise, is a tall, straight, shallow-buttressed edifice, with slender corner turrets and pleasing superstructure.

Those of Mons and St. Trond are Renaissance, lofty, and with the same idea pretty generally followed out, but with the exception of being devoid of turrets of any importance, thus appearing higher.

Thielt's, also of that period, is a charming and elegant specimen, though of small height, and, if anything, it is rather overweighted by its picturesque *flèche*. It is surrounded on three sides by an arcade, with

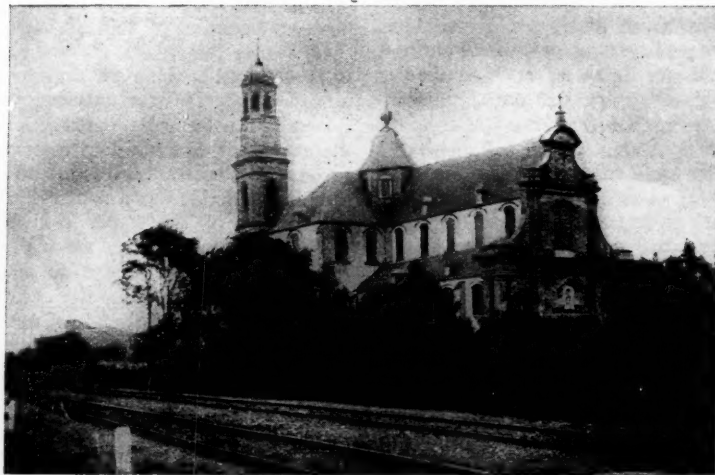
custodian's rooms over, and the curfew is rung every night.\*

These last three belfries are the only ones proper of the period in Belgium.

It is not our object, in this short paper, to dwell on the larger towns, but to devote ourselves, as far as possible, to the less well-known and smaller ones, and including villages where anything of note calls for attention; nor shall we confine ourselves to each province separately.

At Denderleeuw, where the restored church has a massive be-buttressed tower, square in

Shortly after leaving it, Ninove is reached, a large, wretchedly paved, poor square having to be traversed to reach a narrow, winding, down-hill, village type of street which eventually brings one to a sort of close, bordered on the higher side by uninviting little houses. An old gateway, formerly belonging to the celebrated abbey, is in one corner, by the church, and is the last remnant of the monastic building. The lower side of this close is taken up by the majestic Renaissance church, once abbatial, with its impressive and lofty eastern tower—a landmark for many miles



NINOVE ABBEY CHURCH.

its lower half, surmounted by an octagonal upper stage and spire, is a beautiful late-Gothic altar-tomb in the north transept.

From the station of this great junction, it is a considerable distance eastwards to the church, beyond the level crossing, but the picturesqueness of its position, on an irregular square of some size, and facing the street angularly, makes the walk worth while. The view from the river behind it is very striking. Denderleeuw looks destined to become at no distant date a town, as several lines run into the station, and it is on the great "through" course.

\* This building stands detached, in a corner of the Square.

round. The windows are of the usual plain type, with segmental heads.

The interior has some noted carved panelling, of great height, all round, in keeping with the immense carved organ case at the west end, which reaches up to the vaulting. The high-altar and pulpit are *en suite*, the latter being of the type so prevalent throughout Belgium, and a work of art in itself.

The town also possesses two picturesque old gates, one with a Gothic passage, and, on one side, long octagonal towers crowned with high roofs, invisible from the other side, which is plain except for a row of four small windows over the archway.

To the southward, at not many miles away,



lies Grammont, a small town standing on a hill and in a dale, and surrounded by more. There was once an abbey here, but a much modernized remnant exists—a part of the original main structure, it is believed. Approaching the heart of the town by an irregular route, one enters the Grand' Place, and is pleasantly surprised at the prospect. The church stands on the far side, facing the spectator, and in a dip, but on a hillock of its own. The gabled front and central tower, with truncated slate spire, of the 14th century, is built of stone of the district, which is plentiful; and the landscape behind is hilly, making a charming setting to the church.

On the left is a vast Gothic town-hall, with a slim circular turret with little spire at each of the four corners, and a spirelet in the middle of the high roof, the profusely stepped gables being at the extremities of the building, and the entrance at one end of the main front, up a daring flight of steps.

The domestic architecture of the Place is chiefly modern, but a few 18th-century houses are dotted about here and there, with their picturesque gables over very present-day commercial fronts, which, however, are far less gaudy and flimsy than in England, or even than in the modern shops of Brussels and Ghent, and the expanse of plate-glass is not exaggerated.

From Grammont, a short run through hilly and wooded country, especially towards the end, brings one to Enghien, at which station is a set of long and absolutely unsheltered earth platforms at about six inches above rail level; they afford a depressing and exasperating welcome in wet weather, as we found to our cost while waiting in heavy rain, with bags and baggage, for the twenty-coach train to make up its mind to move off. Once through the sortie, after depositing our equipment in the cloakroom, we struggled across the atrociously paved and slippery Place de la Gare, much of whose surface was covered with miniature lakes, not mere puddles, and at length we found ourselves in the main street opposite, on the way to the church, whose effective steeple could be seen in the offing.

The old Gothic church itself, rather questionably restored, and not improved by a superfluity of stained-glass windows and rather crude polychrome work, is a little dis-

appointing inside, and not large, in spite of its aisles and three apses; but what it lacks inside is atoned for by the exterior, for its transepts and beautiful north porch under a high narrow gable with tracery in bold relief, and its grand and lofty central tower with tall corner pinnacles and unusually happy spire, make an ensemble that is most impressive, especially when seen in near perspective. The south side, with elongated transept, can be seen to still greater advantage, owing to the presence of a small square there. It so happened that we were just outside the church when the great deep-toned bell at noon pealed out for the Angelus, which accentuated the mediævality of the picture.

Outside the town is a princely château, in the old chapel of which is an exquisite 15th-century carved reredos to a small altar, not unlike the ones at Héverlé, near Louvain, and in the church at Herenthals.

At about the same distance from Enghien as is Grammont, but in a S.E. direction, is the growing town of Braine-le-Comte, where the church has an interior of much interest, the Renaissance black and brown marble screen with bronze colonettes to the gates and upper side panels, and subject-carvings on the lower panels, being of exceptional beauty. There is also a most singular statue of St. Christopher on a small stand at the west end of the north aisle. He is represented as a giant, with exaggeratedly thin legs, and supporting on his shoulders the Divine Infant, of exaggerated smallness. The effect is grotesque in the extreme.

The plinth round the choir and aisles outside is closely lined with gravestones. The west tower is fairly tall, with a "late" finish, but the whole proportion of the beautifully windowed church is admirable.

Farther to the south, in a rich stony district, we come upon Soignies, where the great Norman abbey church of St. Vincent, with its two towers—the central one of strange and irregular design—dominates the town, and whose massiveness and simplicity are a sheer delight. Its severely simple interior, with fine black and white marble jubé (to be moved to the west end to serve as porch and organ-loft, and thus give an uninterrupted view of the full length of the church), is very similar to those of Lobbes, near Thuin, and Nivelles.

Avoiding Mons—though for some miles it is impossible to get away from the smoky district of the coal-mines and its gigantic pyramids of coal refuse, which have been such splendid observation posts for the enemy during hostilities in those parts a year ago—a run through the woods from Jurbise brings one to Baudour, perhaps the station with the prettiest surroundings, a mile or two out of St. Ghislain, with cottages, farms, wooded hill and dale, right up to the station on one side of the line, and part of the forest on the other, the most varied scenery imaginable in the space of a couple of hundred yards that could be met with in any part of Belgium, and the most peaceful little settlement of humanity as one could wish to see.

At St. Ghislain, which we have dealt with elsewhere, trains are changed for Blaton, to the N.W., where the large cruciform grey-stone church, with its tall battened tower and elegant spire, is an object of great interest. The situation, close to the canal, is most picturesque, but the road from the station does no credit to the Département des Ponts et Chaussées, and the houses in most cases are of inferior quality and build, and in patches, most of them showing a complete disregard for a building line.

To Peruwelz is but a short distance, but it involves a change of trains all the same. There is nothing, save an early Gothic tower to a simple brick Renaissance church, to detain one here, but there is a very pleasant "Parc," or public garden, not far from the church, and at about five minutes' walk from the station, right in the heart of the town. Vehicles ply between the station and Montaigu, a great pilgrimage resort, a couple of kilometres away, where an ultra-modern French-Gothic church, on a steep hill, offends the eye.

Our route, however, is in the direction of more important and more interesting material, as, before reaching Tournai (where we do not propose to detain our readers, as that city is so well known), we come upon Antoing, with its famous château, a glorious pile, with big turrets and towers and stone-mullioned-and-transomed windows, superb gables, and wonderful skyline, in a beautiful setting of landscape as well as its own grounds. It is not so large as some of the French châteaux

nor so grim as the few Flemish ones left, but in some ways it cannot fail to appeal more to architects and archæologists than they, in spite of much French influence in its detail and general construction.

The view, on approaching the station at Tournai, is a remarkable one, as the spectator is, as at Tirlemont, above the housetops, the numerous early-Gothic towers rising here and there from among them, while the great cathedral seems to be built on the houses themselves, the whole scene being of quite exceptional interest and rare architectural beauty.

Fortunately, but little damage has been done to this city so far, but its venerable Bishop, grossly ill-treated by the enemy, passed away a few months ago, his end accelerated by the cruelty he endured from the Germans.

From Tournai eastwards, the country, though a little flat, is well wooded, and at times picturesque, and the line makes a bold **S** curve, thus giving the traveller in the short run to Leuze, our next place of call, views to the four main points of the compass.

Leuze is of ancient origin, as an abbey was founded there by Charlemagne, every trace of which, however, has long vanished; but the singular Renaissance church, with a tiny triangular restful retreat under fine trees on its north side, is erected on the site of part of the buildings. The gigantic but comparatively slender west tower, with graceful roofing, is visible for a great distance, and the church is of vast proportions, with two rows of segmental-headed windows and two-staged long circular-apsed transepts. The narrowness of the surrounding streets and their small houses accentuate the size of the edifice. The Hôtel de Ville is to all appearances but one of the private houses adapted, but it has at least a slight claim to architectural effect.

None of the streets of the town are wide, and there are but few houses with anything to detain the sketcher. The post-office is close to the station, and part of its detached buildings—very convenient for the prompt despatch of mails at the very last minute. The church is at the far end of the town, eastwards.

Farther east, and at about the same distance as is Tournai, we land at Ath, an irreg-

ular town with an immense junction station built on the site of an ancient abbey. As the alleged connecting train gives us about four hours, the previous one having left, as *per* the general custom, about five minutes before, there is ample time in which to examine the great unfinished steeple—13th-century work—at the west end of the brick Renaissance church, erected after a fire in 1817. The lower part of the walls of the apse is stone, and that, with the tower, is the sole remnant of a most impressive mediæval church of great size. The street it abuts on is wide and well paved, and there are, farther on in the town, some dainty little convents and their chapels—as in most towns—and a few interesting Renaissance houses, and the unpretentious town-hall, with interesting contents. A huge square tower also exists, the Tour de Burbant, of severe plainness.

The modern cafés opposite the fine station and adjoining post-office are good, for the most part, and one or two of decidedly good architecture, both as to design, "assemblage," and detail.

From Ath, whence goes a line to St. Ghislain via Chièvres of the charming steeple to a small Gothic church, we run north-westwards through exquisite wooded and well-valleyed country, after uninteresting modern Lessines, to Renaix. A boulevard with tall trees has been arranged alongside the line for some distance to hide it from view, and a small square, with central border, is a welcome oasis among the cobbles. This station is an "old friend," if we may say so, for it was for years the goods depot at Bruges till the present Gothic structure was put up.

Proceeding down the main street, at about three-quarters of a mile, it widens and divides, the right-hand one being the narrower. This goes past a desecrated church with charming octagonal tower. The church has been sadly mauled inside, and is now a timber store, but it contains a few details that might find space in one's sketch-book. At less than a hundred yards beyond is the fine church of St. Hermes, with a good tower and spire and a noted crypt and flamboyant crocketed gables of various designs to each bay of the aisles. The internal proportions and details are striking. The same may be said of the interior of the

modern church that takes the place of the desecrated one, though the red brick and blue limestone exterior is appalling! The small town-hall is on a square off the main street, at a few minutes' walk stationwards from the desecrated church, but it is unimportant architecturally, and inferior to the one, of the same size, at Braine-le-Comte, which has, by the way, a stone front with a choice elongated-diamond pattern as a frieze under the guttering, that of Renaix being 18th-century and painted plaster.

Leaving Renaix for Audenaerde, the singular beauty of the landscape continues up to the next station—quaintly named Louise-Marie—the train running round a deep wooded valley. From that point northwards the landscape is less attractive, and the flatness of Flanders begins to make itself felt. At Audenaerde there are three centres of attraction: the great church of Ste. Walburge, whose lofty transepts and nave remind one considerably of Abbeville Cathedral, and whose enormous late-Gothic tower recalls to us in England our "Boston Stump." Indeed, the general proportion is very like that of Malines Cathedral tower to the rest of that edifice, and, to our mind, is more pleasing. The choir, though later in date, is much smaller. The effect, as seen from the far side of the Grand' Place, is superb.

The second object of attraction is, of course, the gem of the Belgian Gothic town-halls, too well known to require description. The remaining object of interest of importance is the church of Our Lady of Pamele, in blue-grey stone, of the 12th century, restored some years ago. It is a short and fairly tall cruciform building with octagonal central tower with high roof. The bays are monotonous in their design, the groups of lancets to clerestory and to aisles being without cusping and with clumsy mouldings, while their shafts bear, inside and out, facsimiles, as capitals, of those of the columns inside the church—and very ugly and heavy they are—the same design being carried out in every conceivable part where an arch or a column or a shaft could possibly be placed. The effect is most wearisome and unpleasing to the eye, and they show a lack of inventive genius and of an eye to picturesqueness; for this particular design,

though it may have appeared on one or two columns or shafts, most certainly did not exist in such profusion before the restoration by an architect who belonged to a certain school, and who did better and more varied work in the style of the period: That special design of capital was, indeed, one of the stock patterns for the pupils of the school to draw, in the early years of the school's existence, and though it still adheres to it to a certain extent—in the elementary classes particularly—more latitude is allowed now to the pupils, and inventive genius is encouraged, to the greater credit of the school.

with the church in the background, as a typical illustration of a small Belgian village, and it shows the inhabitants quite at home.

Farther on to the N.W. lies Waereghem, whose long church, with aisles of about the same height as the nave, is seen from the station, at nearly a mile away, facing the long street, its beautiful tower and immense spire being quite a feature in the view. Coming southwards, towards Courtrai, but not going into that town, we note, near the station at Harlebeke, a most interesting Romanesque tower with three rows superimposed of three



ANSEGHEM CHURCH AND STREET.

There are some interesting houses in the Grand' Place, with historic associations.

From Audenaerde, as we have so much ground to cover yet, we now hasten on our route westwards to Ansegheem, a village lying a little away from the great station square, and with its church of extraordinarily picturesque, unusual, and irregular roofing, at about half a mile therefrom on the other side of the line, beyond a small cutting and close to a bend in the track from Waereghem. The elegant little steeple rises midway between nave and choir roofs (of different heights), which last slopes away from the tower. We have chosen the village street,

small twin-light belfry windows under their respective round arches. A high roof crowns the tower. Alongside is a vast Renaissance church of great simplicity, which entirely dwarfs the old tower. Part of the original small Romanesque church is still attached to the tower.

Returning to Waereghem, our route lies towards Thielt, which we have already alluded to, and the neighbouring village of Ingelmunster, the busy town of Iseghem, and so on to Rumbeke, with its magnificent tower and spire, and Roulers.

Outside Rumbeke is the much be-turreted and vast mediæval château of Count de



Limburg-Stirum, in its own beautifully timbered extensive grounds.

Here we begin to feel the influence of the particular kind of church architecture for which the widely-spread villages of Flanders are noted—massive, bold-buttressed, lofty brick towers with arcaded stages and blind traceried panneling, or elegant towers of fair height surmounted by beautiful spires: Vlamertinghe, Boesinghe, Marche, Cortemarck, Woesten, Elverdinghe, Zillebeke, Eessen, Langemarck, Schoore, to name only a few. An old settlement near Cortemarck, and on the way to Bruges is Thourout, the tall tower being Romanesque and octagonal, with a well-proportioned spire.

Near Thourout is the ancient château of Wynendaele, rather severely restored, which figures prominently, as does also that of Maldegheem, to the east of Bruges, on the route to Eecloo and Ghent, in Henri Conscience's great historical romance, *The Lion of Flanders*. At Maldegheem the simple church is conspicuous by its enormous, and almost ugly, squat brick tower, hardly even ecclesiastical in style. In strange contrast is the small octagonal Romanesque tower, on a square base, at the end of the apse of a large, plain, transeptless Renaissance church at Adeghem, the next station towards Ghent.

Between there and Ghent there is a singular dearth of anything ancient of architectural interest, barring, to the N.E. of Eecloo, at Bassevelde, where there is a town-sized cruciform Renaissance church, with octagonal central tower and spire, but with Gothic niches—triple on one of the transept gables and quadruple on the other—and a very early cusp-headed doorway on the north side. The nave has nine bays, and all the windows of the church are segmentally headed; the chancel is apsed. Standing, as the building does, in a churchyard of some size, its imposing character can be studied on all sides.

Between Ghent and Antwerp (Waes), either on the direct line or near it, are the grand early châteaux of Laerne, St. Nicolas, Puers, and Tamines, in each of which three places—at St. Nicolas (with the largest Grand' Place in Belgium) and Tamines especially—there is something to attract: the old church and some splendid Renais-

sance gables on the square at St. Nicolas, and the beautifully situated large Renaissance Halle Church, with central Gothic tower and lofty spire, at Tamines; while Puers has a 14th-century choir and transepts, with Renaissance nave and aisles and steeple of pleasing design.

(To be concluded.)



## The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. John's, Peterborough.

BY THE REV. R. M. SERJEANTSON, M.A., F.S.A.

**A**N old volume of Churchwardens' Accounts would appear at first sight to be rather a dull subject for study; but anyone who has been bold enough to make the experiment will have found, perhaps to his astonishment, that this is very far from being the case.

A couple of years ago a delightful book was brought out by Dr. Cox on the whole subject of Churchwardens' Accounts, in which the writer showed, with his usual ability, what an immense amount of interesting matter is contained in these apparently dry-as-dust volumes. It is true, of course, that when we reach the eighteenth century there is a sameness about the entries which makes them rather monotonous; but this is not the case with the earlier books, and it is with one of them that we propose to deal in this paper.

The earliest book of Churchwardens' Accounts still preserved among the records of the parish church of Peterborough begins with the year 1467 and extends to 1572. It is written on paper, and is in excellent condition. We are glad to be able to record that it is well cared for, a former vicar (Canon Jones) having very wisely provided a special leather case for the safe keeping of the volume.

The first page begins as follows:

"In festo Omnium Sanctorum A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> Milesimo cccclvii<sup>o</sup> Be yt had in mynd that ther was desyrd & choson be the parychoners of Peterburgh iiij. men her aftyr wrytton Robert Baker, Willm Kyng, Water Watson,

& John Smyth, Mercer, for to occupy & to have in rewle the chyrch godys of the Sayd Town, And for to repeyr Such reparacions that have most nede as they thynk best."

The receipts for this year amounted to £9 13s. 9d., and were derived almost entirely from "gaderings [collections] by the sayd iiij men of the paryschoners."

By far the largest collection was that made on All Souls' Day (*in die Animarum*), which amounted to £5 13s. 7d. The Christmas gathering only amounted to 13s., and that on Easter Day to 20s. A few small sums were received for the great bell; from the rent of a toft; and from the church stock. The most interesting one is a receipt of 4s. 6d. "for latyng of the players garmense," by which is evidently meant the letting out of the miracle players' "stage properties" to some neighbouring parish.

The expenses column is headed thus:

"Also theys be the reparacions don be the sayd iiij men upon the parysch Chyrch Afor Sayd.

Fyrst ther was bowth [bought] also mych ledd of Syr William Kysby the sum

xijjs. xd.

Also bowth of Water Watson also mych ledd the sum

xxxiijs. vjd.

Lead was also purchased at this time from five other persons at a total cost of 34s. 2d.

Also paid to the Plumer for makyng of the spowts of ledd & Sowdyr therto for schelyng of ledd & hyllyng [tiling] of Saynt John Chapell

lvs. viijd.

Also paid to ij wryts vij days of warkmanschep of the new beme of Saynt John Chapell

vijjs.

Also paid to Dam Allys Garton for Kebull\* for brasys

ijjs.

For cartying and sawyng of the sayd Kebull

precii xvjd.

\* The word "kebull" is used in Derbyshire to denote a block of alabaster. It has been suggested, however, that in this instance it stands for *kevilli* (*chevil'es*), wooden pegs used for fastening the braceys (*brasys*) to the other roof timbers. In Kitchen's *Obedientary Rolls of Winchester* (p. 498) *kevillus* is defined as a nail or wooden peg used to fasten slates or tiles on to a roof.

Also payd for yern [iron] and warkmanschep for the spowts, And for nayle to the Sayd Wark and to Saynt John Chapell xiijs. xjd.

Other items include—

Also payd to Hetying for keypyng and sparryng of the Chyrch durrys [doors] for thys yer that is passed

iijs.

This is doubtless a payment to the sexton for securing the church doors at night with "a spar" or beam, as is still done at Ely Cathedral and various other places.

The account concludes with a small charge for refreshments for the church officers. It cannot be considered excessive, as it only amounted to a halfpenny apiece for each meeting!

Also payd at iiij tymys in expense qwan the Sayd iiij chyrchrevys recunyd togedyr, sum

viii d.

The total expenses for the year amounted to £9 19s. 0½d., leaving an adverse balance of 5s. 3½d.

The parishioners were evidently well satisfied with their churchwardens, for it was resolved "that the churchrevys Afor sayd Schuld Abyde & Occupe i yere lengger Aftyr the dat Above rehersyd of that Condyction."

There is also a note that "Ric. Skyrmut gentylman and Cecile his wyffe hath govyn the new beme lyyng obove Saynt John Chapell, frely *prec* [price] xiijs. iiij d.

As we proceed the entries increase in interest, and give us a great deal of information with regard to parish life on the eve of, and during the progress of, the Reformation. As Dr. Cox says, "the pre-Reformation entries are of exceptional interest, and they would well repay printing *in extenso*."\* To-day, however, we can only give a few extracts, and it will be best, perhaps, to deal with them under subjects rather than in order of date. First of all we will take one or two historical allusions.

In 1476 four pence was paid to the ringers

\* Dr. Cox's *Churchwardens' Accounts* (Antiquary's Books), p. 33.

"to the wurschyp of God and for the Duke of Yorks sowle and bonys comyng to Fodrynghey"—an allusion to the passage of the body of the Duke of York through Peterborough on its way to Fotheringhay. The Duke of York was killed at Wakefield, December 30, 1460, and was buried at Pontefract. His body was afterwards removed by his son Edward IV., and reinterred in the well-known Yorkist foundation, Fotheringhay College, July 22, 1476.

In 1536 the unhappy Katherine of Aragon, the divorced wife of Henry VIII., died at Kimbolton, on January 7, and was buried in the abbey church of Peterborough, January 26.

The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. John's, Peterborough, contain the following references to this event:

Item rescyvyd of Mr. Controller for my lady Katern vijs. vjd.  
Item payd for Ryngars when my lady Katern was beryed ijs. vjd.  
Item for drink to the Ringars xijd.

There are many references to "Old Scarlet," the veteran gravedigger, who buried two Queens in the minster, and whose portrait at the west end of the nave of the present Cathedral will doubtless be remembered by all visitors to Peterborough.

The following are examples:

1564. Received of Scarlet for the holy loffe ix. ix. ob.  
Item paid to Robert Scarlett for his paynes taking for this wholle yere in keping and clensing the leads and other necessary busines aboute the church iij. s.  
Circa 1572. Item to Scarlet for his wages. vs.  
Item to Scarlet beyng a poore olde man and rysyng oft in the nyghte to tolle the bell for sicke persons, the wether beyng grevous, and in consideration of his good service, towardses a gowne to kepe hym warm viij. s.

Scarlet was evidently sexton of the parish church as well as of the Cathedral, the parishioners of St. John's having rights of burial in the Cathedral cemetery.

#### MASSSES FOR THE SOUL OF THE FOUNDER

The parish church of Peterborough stood originally to the east of the abbey; but as the parishioners were frequently prevented by winter floods from attending the services in their parish church, they craved the permission of the Abbot in 1401 to move the whole building to a dryer site in the market square to the west of the abbey.

The Abbot acceded to their request, and the new church was built upon its present site in 1407. Wm. Genge, who was Abbot of Peterborough at the time, was regarded as the founder of the new building, and the Churchwardens' Accounts show that a small sum was expended annually at St. John's to provide a Mass for his soul.

1467. Payd for yer tyme of Abbott Gynge the fownder of the parishe church xvjd.  
1476. Item for kepyng of the yer tyme of the Lord Abbot Keynge (sic) xjd.  
1538. Payde for the howbyt [obit] done for the fonders of ye cherche xij. d.  
1541. Item payde to Joone Panke for meat and drinke at the Dirge and Masse of the founders xij. d.  
Item gevin to Skarlet for setting the herse ij. d.  
1554-7. Item for the founder's dirige, setting the herse and wax iij. d.

#### REFORMATION AND MARIAN CHANGES.

The accounts for the years during which Edward VI. occupied the throne are very meagre, and give us little or no information as to the changes which were then going on in the church; but with the accession of Mary the reverse is the case. We get a complete refitting of the church according to the ancient régime, and the list of articles purchased is very interesting and instructive. A new Rood and Easter Sepulchre were procured; a pair of censers, a chrismatory, a pyx, and a canopy to cover it, were purchased; and a whole set of new books—Grayles, Antiphoners, Hymnals, Psalters, Processioners, and Manuals were provided.

A new Sanctus Bell was also bought, and the Holy Water stoup was once more set up. There is no mention of the purchase of

new vestments—possibly some of the old ones were still in existence—but new haircloths were provided for the High Altar and for the Altar of Our Lady.

These haircloths, or hearecloths (*panni cilicini*), were used for spreading upon the altars. Bacon in his *Catechism* (*Works*, Parker Society, vol. ii., p. 297) says: "This their altar and *superaltare* likewise, must be consecrate, have prints and characters made therein, washed with oil, wine and water, be covered with a cloth of hair, and be garnished with fine, white linen cloths and other costly apparel."

The following are the more important of the articles provided at St. John's, Peterborough, between the years 1553 and 1558:

In primis to Noy for the sepulture	vjs.
Item a chrisimatorie	ijs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item to Mr. Chaplyn for on graile and ij antiphoners and Psalter	v <i>li</i> .
Item for a Roode and setting upp	xxs.
Item to Mychell for Marie and John	xxs.
Laid out for setting up Mary and John	vs.
Item a paire of sensures	vs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item for mending the crosse	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item wax to the sepulture	xv <i>d</i> .
Item to Mr. Chaplyn for a processioner, a manuell and a psalter of parchement	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item to George Yong for yreren [iron] work	v <i>d</i> .
Item wax to the sepulture	xx <i>d</i> .
Item for Mr. Chapleyn for a sanctus-bell	iiij <i>li</i> . xvijs.
Item for making a holy water stock	xij <i>d</i> .
Item for tenebres and pascall	ijs.
Item ij antiphoners binding	ijs.
Item a pixt [pix]	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Item a tabernacle for ye sacrament	xijs.
Item iiij staves to beare ye canopie	xx <i>d</i> .
Item a barre to stay ye high aluter table	viij <i>d</i> .
Item a barre to lye over our ladies aluter	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item 3 yards of haire cloth to our ladies alter	xv <i>d</i> .
Item 4 yards of haircloth to the high altar	xx <i>d</i> .
Item for making the high altar	iijs.
Item ij antiphoners	xvs.
Item laid out sins for ij hymnalls	iiij <i>s</i> .

## BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

As has been already stated, considerable repairs were effected in the church in 1467. Much lead was purchased, and St. John's Chapel was re-roofed. In 1473 the North Porch was evidently undergoing repairs, as is shown by the following entries in the churchwardens' accounts:

1473. Payd to the wrytts for the making of the porche of the north syde	iijs. ij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for j piece of tymbyre to the sayd porche	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd to the plumer for workyng of the sayd porch	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd the plumerse man	iiij <i>d</i> .

Other repairs are recorded from time to time:

1478. Payd for makyng of the newe beme unto Will. Wryghth	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Payd for makyng of j pendant and j brase and ij platys abouth the new beme	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for takyng down of the skafold in the chyrch	ij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for vj payr of glovys to the laborerse in the chyrch	v <i>d</i> .
1479. To Roger Schyngley for makyng ij durrys [doors] of ston out of ye stepull in to the boddye of the chyrch and for leyng in of a piece of tymbyr in the wall that the plumbys of the klok hung by	iiij <i>s</i> .
To John Hunteley Carver for makyng of ij durrys ij wyndows and ij payr of grese [steps] in the stepull and for hewyng of a pece of tymbur that the plumbys of the klok heng by	iijs. v <i>d</i> .
For mendyng of the lok of the chyrch bockys [box]	j <i>d</i> .
1492-3. Georgio Cowper pro emendacione cathedrarum in choro	iiij <i>d</i> .
Et eidem pro emendacione Ymaginis Beate Marie ad summum altare	iiij <i>d</i> .
1507. For ij nayllys to Saynt John tavernacull	ij <i>d</i> .
Item for helpyng off ye same tavernacull	xij <i>d</i> .



- 1512-3. Paid for mendyng of an angell *jd.*  
 1571. Payd to Thomas Burbanke for  
 makyng the seats in the churche  
 and in both chapells xxxiijs *iiijd.*  
 Item payd to Mr. Chaplin for one  
 hundreth borde viijs.

#### WHITEWASHING THE CHURCH.

It is a mistake to imagine that the use of whitewash in churches was a post-Reformation idea.

The churchwardens' accounts of Bath show that the church there was whitewashed within and without in 1394.

At Peterborough the same thing was done in 1476, as is proved by the following extracts:—

- 1476-7. Item received of the Wyffes of Peterborough that Elyn Man and Elyn Watson gadyrd among them for the qwytyng [white-liming] of the Chyrche. [In a later hand is added "worthy to be noted."] *xs.*  
 1476-7. Payd for qwyttlymyng of the Chyrch *xiijs. iiijd.*

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury,\* the churchwardens' accounts contain the following items:—

1490. Receyvid of the beqweth of Mother Bollyng to the whyte lymyng of the church *vjs. viijd.*  
 Payde to Wyllyam Ingram a bargain penny for the whyte lymyng of our churche *jd.*  
 Payde to the same Wyllyam for whyt lymyng of the churche *vjs. viijd.*

#### THE HIGH ALTAR.

There are numerous references to the High Altar in the Peterborough accounts of which the following are examples:—

1473. Payd for iij. yerds of cloth for the hye auter *xiiijd.*  
 1476. Item payd for mendyng of a frontelytt of bokell of the hye auter and for sewyng uppon the auter cloth *vjd.*  
 1502-3. For bryngyng of ij clothes from London for the highe auter *viiijd.*

\* Dr. Cox's *Churchwardens' Accounts*, pp. 89, 90.

- 1503-4. Payd to Robert Kerver for mendyng of the table of the hye auter *iiijd.*  
 1565. Received in money for the Communion table *xxs. iiijd.*

#### THE CHURCH PLATE.

References to the church plate are not so numerous as might have been expected, but the following extracts relating to the Pixes, Chalice, Censers, Chrismatory and Cross, may be quoted:—

1476. Payd to Thomas Goldsmyth for mendyng of a cruett and a sensour *xxijd.*  
 1476-7. Payd for mendyng of the pyckys [pix] *ijd.*  
 1479. For a case to the chalys of the hye awter *vjd.*  
 1481. Thome Parker pro emendacione de le pyxe *ijs.*  
 1481. Thome Parker pro emendacione de le senseurs *ijd.*  
 Georgio Cowper pro emendacione ij lokers pro lez senseurs *vs.*  
 1506. Payd for scowryng of the crysmatory *jd.*  
 1514. For mendyng off the best crosse *vjs. viijd.*  
 1514. Payd ffor mendyng off the second crosse casse *ijd.*  
 1515-6. Payd for wepecord ffor the pyxste *jd.*  
 1543-4. Payd to Peter Edward for a chales *vjs. viijd.*

In 1514, 4s. 2d. was paid by the Churchwardens "ffor a frence off sylke ffor the Canabe and for sylke to sew yt one."

This probably refers to the canopy carried over the Blessed Sacrament in the Corpus Christi and other processions.

#### CANDLESTICKS AND LAMPS.

Payments for the repair of candlesticks and lamps occur very frequently in these accounts. They are interesting for their own sake, and also serve to show the names of some of the altars and figures in the church, several of which are not recorded elsewhere. In the examples quoted we find references to figures or representations of Our Lady, St. Margaret, St. John the Baptist, and the Holy Trinity.

1473. Item payd for skowryng of iiij candyl-  
stykkys ij*d.*
1476. Payd for a lawmpp of glass precii j*d.*
1478. Payd for skowryng of iij grete candyll-  
stykkys in the hy quere xij*d.*
- 1488-9. Pro j cordula pro lampade coram  
summo altare iiij*d.*
- do. Georgio Cowper pro emendacione  
unius candelabri coram Sancta Maria  
vd.
- 1492-3. Pro lucerna pro sacramento viij*d.*
- 1494-5. Payd for ij hornes to the lantarn ij*d.*
- do. Payd to John Goldsmyth for mend-  
yng of the bason that the lawmpe  
ys yn iiij*d.*
- 1501-2. Payd to the tynkar for scowryng of  
vij candell styks in the qwere ijs. iij*d.*
- Item payd to the tynkar for scowryng  
of the candell styks byfor the Trinite  
xd.
- 1502-3. For a lyne to the lampe in Saynt  
John Chapell and for hangyng up  
of ye same xij*d.*
- 1504-5. Payd for mendyng of the lampe in  
the qwer iiij*d.*
1506. Payd for a Rope for to hang up the  
lyght before Seynt Margrett iiij*d.*
1506. Payd for scowryng of the lampe be-  
fore Seynt John Baptyst vj*d.*
- do. Payd for scowryng of ij grett candell  
stykkys and ij small candell stykkys  
xd.
- do. Payd for scowryng of the candyll  
styke before Seynt John Baptyst in  
ye hye quere iiij*d.*
- 1533-4. Payd for a rope to the lampe iiij*d.*
- Payd for the candell of the herse ij*d.*
- Item payd for mendyng a flower for a  
candell styke of ower Ladys Chap-  
pell ij*d.*
1484. Domino Johanni Crowland pro scrip-  
tione unius libri de servicio Beate  
Marie xxiijs. ij*d.*
1486. Johanni Hore Capellano pro emen-  
dacione unius Manuell vij*d.*
- 1504-5. Item for mendyng of Bokes in the  
vestry xvij*d.*
- 1505-6. Payd for a Cheyn for Sir John Wards  
Boke vj*d.*
- 1533-4. Payd to Boke bynder for mendyng  
of churche boks xiijs.
- 1538-9. Payde for loke in ower lady Chap-  
ple for keypyng the Kyngs boke  
vj*d.*
- 1554-58. To Mr. Chaplyn for on graile and  
ij antiphoners and a Psalter v*/i.*
- To Mr. Chaplyn for a processioneer  
and manuell and a psalter of parch-  
ment vjs. viij*d.*
- Item ij antiphoners binding ijs.
- Item ij antiphoners xvs.
- Item laid out sins for ij hymnalls iiijjs.
- c. 1572. For byndyng and covering the  
Bible xx*d.*
- Item to the Vicare for the half of Mr.  
Juells booke vs. vj*d.*

Of these books, the grayle, or gradual, contained the musical portions of the Mass, and the antiphoner the musical parts of the breviary. The processioneer contained the litanies and hymns sung in procession, and the manual the occasional services, such as Baptism, Marriage, and the Visitation of the Sick, as well as those connected with Candlemas, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday, etc.

The entry of 1572 relating to the "half of Mr. Juell's booke," means that the Vicar had to bear half the expense and the parish the remainder.

## BOOKS.

In all churchwardens' accounts payments for the purchase or repair of books occur frequently, and those of St. John's, Peterborough, are no exception:

1476. Item for mendyng of bokys in the  
chyrch and for threde payd to Syr  
Willm Wellys iiij*d.*
1481. Pro emendacione xi librorum in ec-  
clesia ijs. iiij*d.*
1483. Pro emendacione unius libri qui jacet  
coram magistro vicario xij*d.*

## REGISTERS AND CHURCHWARDEN ACCOUNTS.

1474. Payd for wrytyng of certen thyngs for  
iij yers of yis boke xvj*d.*
- 1475-6. Payd the wryter John Crosse for hys  
labor vj*d.*
- 1543-4. Pd for paper to make a register for  
the church iiij*d.*
- circa 1572. For keeping the register booke  
perfectly by the space of iij yeares  
passed vs.

(To be concluded.)

## Heraldry and Medicine.

By S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

## I.

**W**HEN heralds found themselves confronted, for the first time, with the task of providing armorial bearings for medical men and medical corporations, they must have felt their ingenuity put to some slight strain. Hitherto their exertions had been largely confined to providing insignia for martial men whose duties, unfortunately, too often compelled them to destroy life. Now they had to turn their attention to a class of men whose duty was



FIG. 1.

to preserve it. Battle-axes, fesses embattled, and charges "gutté de sang," had to be replaced by emblems of the healing art. How happily the heralds succeeded in their new duty will be shown later. Before doing so, however, it seems desirable to give what it is hoped will be an accurate, though somewhat rough, sketch of the history of armorial grants to medical men and to medical corporations in this country.

Probably the first medical man in this country to receive a grant of arms was John Leche, Surgeon to Edward III., whose arms are here roughly sketched (Fig. 1), and the heraldic "blazon" of which is as follows: "Ermine, on a chief indented gules three

Crowns or. Crest : out of a ducal coronet or an arm erect proper grasping a leech or snake environed round the arm vert."\* The three crowns in the arms were given to Leche because he had entertained in his house at one time three Kings, the King of England,



FIG. 2.

the King of Scotland, and the King of France. The arm grasping a serpent in the crest is, of course, allusive to his profession (medicine). This coat is especially interesting, not only because it is an instance of a very early, possibly the earliest, grant to a medical man, but because it is also probably the earliest example of a "royal augmentation" in a doctor's coat of arms.

Corporate medicine did not fall under the cognizance of the heralds until the year 1451,



FIG. 3.

when arms were granted to the Guild of Surgeons (Fig. 2), followed about a century later by a grant to the Royal College of Physicians (Fig. 3).

\* Perhaps the most useful account of John Leche is that contributed by Dr. John Elliott to the *British Medical Journal*, June 8, 1912.

The arms of the Guild of Surgeons are "Sable, a chevron between three fleams argent." A fleam is the instrument anciently used for cupping and bleeding purposes.

The arms of the College of Physicians are "Sable, a hand proper, vested argent, issuing out of clouds in chief of the second, rayonnée or, feeling the pulse of an arm proper issuing from the sinister side of the shield, vested argent; in base a pomegranate or, between five demi fleurs-de-lis bordering the edge of the escutcheon of the last." In this coat the hand issuing from the clouds to feel a patient's pulse is evidently intended to indicate a Divine blessing upon the doctor's efforts; the pomegranate is a plant formerly much used in medicine; the demi fleurs-de-lis round the sides of the shield evidently indicate the regality of the College.

The arms of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland (granted 1667), are similar, but the pomegranate in base is replaced by a crowned harp, and there are no split fleurs-de-lis. The arm issuing from the clouds is denoted a "celestial" arm and the arm the pulse of which is being felt is denoted a "terrestrial" arm.

The arms of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (*vide infra*) are quite different.

It will be noticed that the "field" in both the Surgeons' and the Physicians' arms is "sable," possibly allusive to the fact that a doctor is frequently brought into contact with the phenomenon of death.

Since John Leche's time innumerable medical men have received coats of arms, and in the case of a doctor receiving a baronetcy a grant is obligatory. Many medical corporations, colleges, and hospitals, have also received these honourable insignia. It is, of course, impossible to describe or even to mention them all. One instance, however, seems to call for notice. This is an instance in which both the doctor and the college he founded are exemplified in a coat of arms. Caius College in Cambridge, a college chiefly resorted to by medical students, was founded, in the reign of Mary II., by Dr. John Caius, who, upon founding the college, was granted arms which at once became the arms of his college, though impaled with the arms of an older foundation, Gonville College.

The arms of Dr. Caius and of his foundation (Fig. 4) are thus described in the original patent:

"John Caius, Doctor in Physic, sonne of Robert Caius of the County of York, founder and master of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, and president of the Worshipful College of Physicians in London, who hath not only long tyme with his greate paynes and travayles laboured in study in the University of Cambridge and Padua and elsewhere, and finally hath obtained much vertue and knowledge, to his great comfort and avancing his cuntrye by foundinge a college and indowing it . . .

"For these considerations I say . . . now I (Laurence Dalton), Norroy, by power and

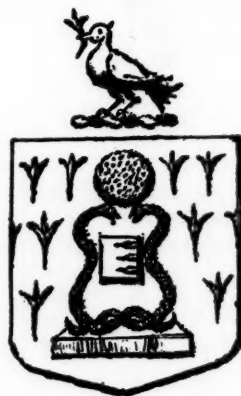


FIG. 4.

authoritie to my office annexed . . . do give, grant and assigne unto the said John Caius, gentleman, and his posteritie, theis arms and creste . . . that is to say—

"Golde semyd with flowre gentle, in the myddle of the chiefe, sengrane resting upon the heads of ii serpentes in pale, theyre tayles knytte together all in proper colour, resting upon a square marble stone, vert, between their breasts a boke sable garnysed gewles, buckles gold, and to his creste upon thelme a dove argent bekyd and membred gewles, holding in his beke by the stalke flowre gentle in propre color, stalked vert, set on a wreth of golde and gewles mantilled gewles, lyned argent, buttoned golde as more plainly appeareth by the picture in the marggin.



"Betokening by the boke, learning ; by the ii serpentes resting upon the square marble stone, wisdom with grace founded and stayed upon vertue's stable stone ; by sengrane and flowre gentle, immortalitie that never shall fade, as though thus I shoulde saye, 'ex prudentia et litteris virtutis petra firmatis immortalibus,' that is to say, by wisdom and learning grafted in grace and vertue men cum to immortalitie." (The grant is dated January 2, 1560.\*

#### THE BEARINGS GRANTED.

In granting arms to the medical profession, the heralds seem to have judiciously considered three points: (1) The traditional history of medicine, (2) the implements and drugs used in surgery and medicine, and (3) certain local or personal characteristics of the grantees. These may, perhaps, be briefly described as "Traditional Bearings," "Technical Bearings," and "Personal Bearings." It is proposed to offer a few observations under each of these headings.

#### I. Traditional Bearings.

The traditional bearings most frequently met with are two in number, namely, the staff of Esculapius and the wand of Mercury. These are often confused, but are totally different, as shown in the sketches (5 and 6).

(1) *The Staff of Esculapius* is a rough wooden staff of greater or shorter length, and entwined by a serpent, the head of the reptile being uppermost. The story connected with this device is that, when Esculapius was sitting in a tent examining his patient Glaucus, a serpent, crawling in, ascended the staff and imbued the physician with wisdom, of which virtue the serpent is supposed to be an emblem. Like other matters whose origin is uncertain, there are other legends to account for this device. The roughness of the staff is supposed to represent the roughness of a doctor's life.

The following medical men bear or have borne the staff of Esculapius: Sir Henry Halford, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Lord Lister, Sir James Simpson, Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Thomas Barlow, and others.

\* Venn's *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College*.

In the arms of St. George's Hospital the staff is surmounted by a celestial crown. Not unnaturally, the staff of Esculapius forms the badge of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

(2) *The Caduceus*, or "Mercury's wand" (Fig. 6), is generally represented as a slender rod of white metal, probably to represent quicksilver (mercury). This rod is entwined for its greater length by two serpents. The heads of these serpents are uppermost and face each other. Attached to the upper end of the rod are two expanded wings.

The relationship between Mercury and medicine is not apparent. The normal occupations of Mercury were those of trade and of thieving, neither of which have any



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

close affinity with the healing art. As in the case of the staff of Esculapius, various theories have been brought forward to account for the serpents, but none of them has any connection with medicine. To his other avocations Mercury added that of being messenger to the gods, and in order to expedite his journeys he was provided with wings, two of which were affixed to his staff, as shown in the sketch.

The earliest use, in English medical heraldry, of the caduceus, appears to be the crest of Sir William Butts, Henry VIII.'s physician, mentioned by Shakespeare. Modern instances occur in the arms of Sir William Broadbent, Sir James Burrows, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Rickman Godlee, and Lord Ilkeston.

The caduceus as an heraldic bearing is not, however, confined to medicine. It occurs in the arms of two non-medical baronets, Sir William Dunn, a Scottish banker, and Sir Edgar Speyer, who has lately been in much prominence. It also occurs in the borough arms of Rotherham. In its non-medical use the caduceus is probably intended to represent widespread commerce.

(3) *The Serpent.* In addition to being associated with the staff of Esculapius and the Rod of Mercury, the serpent is often found as an independent bearing in a medical coat of arms, and with good reason, for the serpent has always been regarded as the emblem of caution and precaution, two cardinal virtues very necessary for the successful practice of the healing art, or, in fact, any other calling.

Not only has the serpent been associated with the means of saving life, but, *per contra*, it has been credited both by science and tradition as the cause of disease and of death. Everyone has heard of the malignant nature of the venom of the rattlesnake. In past times epidemics have been attributed to a plague of serpents, generally of the "fiery" description as mentioned in the Bible.\* The Bible also refers to "flying" serpents; but there are "hooded" serpents, as shown by Sir Risdon Bennet.† On the other hand, when a plague broke out in ancient Rome, A.U.C. 462, the Romans sent to Epidaurus, in Greece, where the snake was worshipped, for a specimen to protect them from the distemper which seized them. On the whole, therefore, it is not surprising that the ancients looked upon the serpent as potent both for good and evil, and as a result snake worship ("Ophiolatry") existed.

In medical heraldry the serpent is usually represented as a simple coil, "nowed" the heralds call it, but occasionally in other conditions, as in the erect serpents of Dr. Caius (Fig. 4).

Serpents will be found in the arms of the following eminent medical men: Sir William Broadbent, Sir Samuel Wilks, Sir Francis Milman, Sir Gilbert Blane, Sir William Gull,

\* Num. xxi. 4.

† Bennet, Sir Risdon, M.D., *Diseases of the Bible*.

Sir Prescott Hewett, Sir William Jenner, Sir Trevor Lawrence, and Sir Thomas Crosby, late Lord Mayor of London.\* The bearing is also found in the arms of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and Ireland, and in the arms recently granted to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

(4) *Means of Illumination.* As illustrating the light of science, certain means of illumination have been introduced into medical arms, notably the taper, the torch, and the ancient lamp.

In the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London, there is a copy of a shield placed over the name of Harvey in the University of Padua, where he graduated. The shield is gules. An arm, embowed and vested, issues from the sinister side. The hand is holding a lighted taper. Around the taper are two twisted serpents, vert. The crest of Dr. William Prout, a dis-



FIG. 7.

tinguished physician of two generations ago, is—"Issuant from grass proper, a lion rampant guardant argent, collared and ringed or, holding in its paws a lighted taper proper."

Flaming torches are found in the arms of Sir John Williams, Sir William Gull, Sir James Reid, Sir Henry Thompson, and Sir Thomas Barlow.

The lamp is found, apparently, in the arms of only two medical men: Sir William Jenner and Sir William MacCormac. The classical lamp usually found in heraldry somewhat resembles the domestic teapot; there is a handle at one end, and at the other end a spout through which flames are rising. In

\* It will be noted that the personal arms quoted in this paper are mostly those of medical Baronets. This is not the result of any title worship on the part of the writer, but simply because the arms of titled members of the profession are easily accessible.

Sir William Jenner's crest, however, there are three spouts, from each of which flames issue, and in the absence of a handle the lamp is carried or suspended by a chain and placed upon a green mount (Fig. 8).

(5) *The Eagle*, the "bird of strength and beauty," and credited with the power of renewing its strength in old age, is occasionally found in a medical coat of arms. It occurs as the crest of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

of England and Edinburgh and in the arms of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It occurs also in the arms of many medical men. Sir Thomas Barlow's crest consists of a staff entwined with a serpent and supported by the heads of a double-headed eagle placed back to back ("addorsed").

(6) *Mythological Objects* are occasionally found as heraldic charges, and medical arms receive their share of them.

Apollo, the inventor of physic, surmounting a serpent as an emblem of disease, occurs in the arms of the Apothecaries' Companies of London and of Dublin.

Apollo's two sons, Machaon and Podalirius, both physicians, occur as supporters of the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Hygiea, Apollo's daughter, occurs as one of the supporters of the arms of St. George's Hospital, Esculapius being the other. Hygiea is usually represented as holding a cup with a serpent either issuing from its interior or coiled round its base. This is the symbol of St. John, who, being given a cup of poison, caused, by means of prayer, the poison to leave it in the form of a serpent.

A winged bull, the symbol of St. Luke the physician, occurs in the borough arms of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

The unicorn, with the rhinoceros, one-horned beasts which gave their names to

drugs formerly used, are found in the arms of the Apothecaries' Companies of London and Dublin.

The Ophiucus, a fabulous animal credited with medicinal powers, forms, supporting a fleam, the crest of Sir Frederick Treves (Fig. 9) and of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, without the fleam.\*

The Phoenix issuing from flames, granted as a crest by Henry VIII. to the Seymour family after the death of Queen Jane Seymour, is supposed to represent the death of the Queen after she had given birth to Edward VI. by an unnatural operation—the Caesarean Section.

The crest of a Scottish physician, Dr. Irvin, is singular. It consists of a hand holding a bay rod adorned with nine leaves proper with the chemical letters of Terra, Aqua, Ignis, Sal, Spiritus, Sulphur, Sol, Venus, Mercurius, or (Fig. 10).

(7) *The Anchor*, the emblem of hope, so frequently found in medical arms, is evidently intended to symbolize that hope which



FIG. 10.

should animate a doctor in treating his patient, and the patient in accepting his doctor's treatment.

## II. Implements and Drugs.

(1) Perhaps the most common and the earliest instrument found in a surgical coat of arms is the *Fleam*. It is found in the

\* For a good description of the Barber-Surgeons' arms, see a paper by Dr. T. G. Lyon in the *British Medical Journal*, November 7, 1914.

arms granted to the Surgeons' Company of London in 1451 (Fig. 2); it is incorporated in the new grant to that body in 1561, and again in the last grant, namely, that of 1569, when the Barbers were joined to the Surgeons. It is also found in the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, granted in 1672,



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

and retained in a new grant in 1897, and in private arms, to persons, presumably surgeons, of the names of Tytherley and Rendacy; while perhaps the most modern instance is in the crest of Sir Frederick Treves, in which it is "supported" by the fabulous ophiuchus (Fig. 9).

(2) *The Spatula*, a thin, broad-bladed knife used for spreading ointments, is found in the arms of the Barber-Surgeons' Company (second and third grants), enfiled by a crowned rose party per pale, gules and argent (Fig. 11).

Other surgical instruments will be found in the border of the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh (Fig. 13).

(3) *Drugs*.—Among the medicinal substances represented in heraldry are the *Pomegranate* ("Punica granatum"), as shown in the arms of the Royal College of Physicians (Fig. 3), a drug formerly much used as an astringent; the *Sengreen* ("Sempervivum tectorum"), as seen in the arms of Dr. Caius (Fig. 4), much in request formerly for bruises and ulcers; and the *Gilliflower* or "flower gentil" ("Dianthus caryophyllus"), also found in the arms of Dr. Caius, which is nothing more than the common clove, much used now, as in former days, as an aromatic; while as a modern instance may be mentioned the *Foxglove* ("Digitalis purpurea"), found in the arms of Lord Ilkeston, and much used by his lordship when he practised medicine.

(4) *The Pestle and Mortar* (Fig. 12),

articles indispensable in a druggist's laboratory, are found in the arms of *Wakley* and *Brooke*, the original grantees having, apparently, been apothecaries. The pestle and mortar is also the crest of the Pharmaceutical Society of London.

### III. Bearings of Local or Personal Import.

The authorities of Heralds' College, in granting arms, invariably show, in the charges they select, not only a due appreciation of the avocation and habitat of the grantee, but also a generous consideration for any proclivity he may have.

This attitude on the part of the College of Arms is often happily exemplified in the grants made to medical men and to medical corporations. Thus, the daisies in the arms of Sir Richard Quain are understood to have been inserted because the daisy was Sir Richard's favourite flower. The foxglove (*digitalis*), in the arms of Sir Walter Foster (Lord Ilkeston), is a plant the medical virtues of which Sir Walter had made a special study. The arms of Sir Anderson

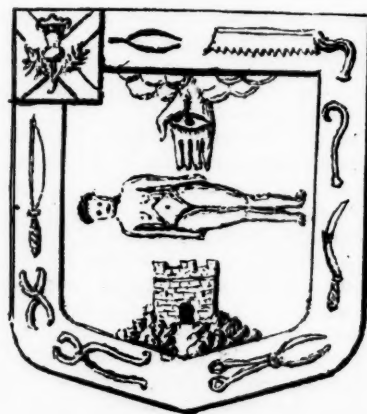


FIG. 13.

Critchett, the eminent ophthalmic surgeon, are—"Azure, a fire-chest argent, fired proper, between three crickets, or. Crest: In front of an iris erect, a starling, both proper." In this coat the fire-chest and crickets are evidently a reference to the homely adage, "a cricket on the hearth," and a play



upon the illustrious surgeon's name. The iris flower in the crest seems to be a reference to that delicate part of the human eye, bearing the same name, upon which Sir Anderson so often operates with so much success.

The arms of medical corporations generally bear evidence of the *locale* of such corporations. The arms of the Royal College of Physicians of London, however, are an exception. There is nothing in the coat to show that the college is a London institution. The arms of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh have nothing in them especially medical. The field is occupied by an oak-tree, and the arms of Scotland are placed in a canton. The arms of the Irish Royal Colleges bear the crowned harp of Ireland. The arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of England contain the portcullis of Westminster, in which city the college building is situated. The arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are singular in many respects, and a rough sketch of them is here given (Fig. 13). The arms, which were granted in 1672, when the college was founded, are thus described: \* "Azure, a man (human body) fessways between a dexter hand having an eye in its palm, issuing out of a cloud downward, and a castle situated upon a rock in base proper. All within a border or charged with several instruments peculiar to the art. On a canton of the first a saltire surmounted of a thistle vert crowned of the third." In this singular though appropriate coat, the human body lying transversely may represent a body laid out for dissection, for operation, or for post-mortem examination. The hand charged with an eye and issuing from the clouds is evidently intended to indicate that the surgeon's operations are under the supervision of Divine Providence. The castle in base, of course, represents Edinburgh Castle and the rock upon which it stands. The saltire and crowned thistle in the canton represent the nationality and regality of the College. The surgical instruments in the border include the forceps, the saw, the curette, the scalpel, traction forceps, bone forceps, clamp, and amputation knife, all instruments commonly used in surgical operations.

Hospitals as a rule do not acquire arms,

\* Sir J. Balfour Paul's *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*.

but content themselves with some allegorical figure representing the beneficent work they carry on. In London, St. George's Hospital seems to be the only institution of its kind which has obtained an authorized grant, and which is referred to above. St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Guy's Hospital are represented by the arms of their respective founders, Rahere the Jester and Guy the Bookseller. St. Thomas's Hospital bears the arms of the City of London, with a chief representing those of King Edward VI., and are evidently due to the following circumstance: The King, much moved by a sermon upon benevolence preached before him by Bishop Ridley, wrote to the Lord Mayor asking for suggestions as to the erection of charitable institutions, and as a result three were founded, mainly by the King's beneficence, of which St. Thomas's Hospital was one, Christ's Hospital and Bridewell being the other two.

The arms of Bethlehem Hospital, founded by Henry VIII. for the reception of lunatics, have been well described in these pages.\* There are, naturally, the Star of Bethlehem and bearings of a strictly religious nature, but nothing to indicate the medical treatment of lunacy, which, indeed, has only been attempted in recent years. Formerly lunatics were regarded as beyond cure, and, if not killed, they were locked up, like wild beasts, in cages. In the case of Bethlehem it is recorded that the gate-keeper admitted the public, at twopence a head, to view the poor creatures in confinement.

The Foundling Hospital, founded by the benevolent Richard Coram, in its arms appropriately exhibits an infant exposed, and, in the words of Sir Bernard Burke, "stretching out its arms for help."†

*Human Attributes.*—In the arms of hospitals and houses of charity, benevolence is represented, but benevolence is not the only human attribute illustrated by heraldry. Fecundity is another. The writer has described elsewhere‡ the unique crest granted to Thomas Greenhill, surgeon, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, who was the thirty-ninth son of the same father and mother. To signalize

\* *The Antiquary*, January, 1915.

† Burke, *General Armoury*.

‡ *West London Medical Journal*, December, 1914.

a circumstance so extraordinary he was permitted by Heralds' College to place upon his crest, a demi-griffin, thirty-nine mullets.

Health resorts, if they do not already possess them, are, upon application, granted arms, a frequent feature of which is the little heraldic roundle known as the "fountain," a white disc bearing three bars wavy azure to represent water. These "fountains" are found in the arms of Cheltenham, Malvern, Harrogate, and Royal Tunbridge Wells, and represent the mineral springs which have made those places famous.

The arms of Royal Tunbridge Wells seems to call for special description. Tunbridge



FIG. 14.

Wells, which only received its well-merited prefix in 1909, has been patronized by royalty from Stuart times. Queen Anne and her son, the little Duke of Gloucester, found the chalybeate water beneficial for the weak eyes from which both suffered. The arms (Fig. 14), granted in 1889, exhibit drops of water, "*guttée d'eau*," upon a red field, indicative of the iron found in the well water. Upon a golden "pile" is the royal red lion, and in base are two of the "fountains" mentioned above. The crest is similar. Out of a well, apparently the well in the Pantiles, springs a red lion holding between its paws another heraldic "fountain."

In the case of Bath, the "chief, barry wavy azure and argent," seems to represent the running waters so well known since the time of the Romans.

In the case of Leamington the medical element is limited to the rod of Esculapius in the crest.

Droitwich exhibits the spades used by the workmen in drawing the dried brine from the ovens.

Buxton presents charges illustrating the etymology of its name, "Buck stanes," and a fess wavy argent and azure, indicating its mineral waters.

The seaside resorts do not exhibit in their arms any hygienic bearing, which is somewhat singular, considering the health-giving properties of those places.

The Scottish, Irish, and Welsh health resorts have so far abstained from the acquisition of authorized armorial bearings.

(To be concluded.)



## **Chapters in the History of Glass-Making and Painting in England.**

BY E. WYNDHAM HULME.

### **II.—GLAZIERS' BILLS AT COLD- HARBOUR AND WESTMINSTER, 1485-1531.**

**T**HE site of Coldharbour in Upper Thames Street has witnessed many vicissitudes. In 1411 it was the town house of Henry, Prince of Wales, with cellars well stocked with the red wine of Gascony. From a mansion it became an inn—*i.e.*, a building serving as a lodging or temporary residence, and in this capacity it housed at different periods the noble families of the Hollands and Talbots. In Stow's time it was taken down and converted into "a great number of small tenements letten for great rents to people of all sorts." But the accounts here reproduced show that the Inn had, prior to this, been let out to several tenants, for we here find in apparent

joint-occupation the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Renold Brag, and John Denton. The Vaughan copy of Pennant's London in the Guildhall Library contains illustrations of two successive buildings on this site—viz., Waterman's Hall (*circa* 1650) and Calvert's Brewery (1820), now the City of London Brewery. The accounts are of value as indicating the extent to which the glazing of the houses of the wealthier classes was carried in the fifteenth century. From kitchen to garret all the window openings appear to have been glazed, the more important rooms with heraldic or other decorated glass.

The sources of the various kinds of glass are also indicated. We have English, Dutch, Flemish, Normandy, and Venetian glass. The prices of Venetian and Normandy glass are 6d. per foot, English 5d., Flemish and Dutch generally 4d. (in one case the Dutch is charged at 6d.). Quarrells are invariably 1d., with  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for glazing.

So little is known of the sources of Continental glass in this century that it is impossible to decide whether the Dutch, Flemish, and Venetian glass is glass made within these countries, or merely exported from their ports. There is no other authority for the existence of Venetian window glass, nor is anything known of Dutch or Flemish glasshouses at this date. The probability is that the Dutch and Flemish glass is Rhenish glass exported from Rotterdam or Antwerp.

Heraldic glass is remarkably low in price—*e.g.*, 4 feet 6 inches of this glass costs only 3s. 1d., while flourished glass—*i.e.*, decorated with some emblem or design—is charged at 6d. per foot, leaving 2d. per foot for the glass painter.

The terminology of the accounts is occasionally obscure, but with the aid of the N.E.D. is readily explained. Thus "pane" must throughout be interpreted as "panel"—*i.e.*, a frame of glass, not a single pane. These frames vary from 8 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 6 inches. The "case" or casement is, of course, a hinged window, or portion of a window.

Finally, the "poises" in the accounts of Galian Hone are the King's emblem [the Tudor Rose or the Greyhound?]. The heraldic glass is here charged at a much higher scale.

## EXCHEQUER ACCOUNTS.

*Bundle 474, No. 3.*

Thes be the pcells of Repacions made and done at Coldharberugh in the time of Thomas Rogers and Thomas Litley overseers there, in the month of September the first yere of the reign of King Harry the vijth

### [ABSTRACT.]

Payd to same day [xxx day of September] to Hermon the glasyer for the mending of the gret chambre glasses wyndowes the which glassier took a gret of Thomas Rogers and of Thomas Litley overseers of the same

Payed to the same glassier the v daye of October . . . in pty of payment of a more sume

The Glasier called Nicholas Hawkyns.

First for iiij olde cases newe glasyd over the garden on the watter syde every case con-  
teyninge v foote saff a qt<sup>r</sup> the content of  
the whole is 18 fote & iij quarters taking  
for every fote, in all vijs. xjd.

Itm for the mending e Repayringe of olde  
glasse in the same place by ij dayes  
labourer xijd.

Itm for glasse to repayre the old glasse  
standing in wardrobe and of the chappell  
wyndow mendinge vjd.

Itm for vj foote of new glasse for the  
chamber above the halle on the watter  
syde ijs. vjd.

Itm for ij pannes of new glasse for my lady  
chamber in eyther pane iiij fote e di w<sup>t</sup> the  
armes of my lord and my lady iijs. ix d.

Itm for the mending of ix holes in the same  
wyndowes vjd.

Itm for the mending of the chambre next  
the chappell of ij olde wyndowes of the  
said glassier stuffe xijd.

Itm for two peces sette in the chappell ijd.

Itm for iiij foote of newe glasse in the hale  
beside the bot'ry xvjd.

Itm for the dressing and mending of old  
glasse in the same place vjd.

Itm for mending of one pane in the parlour  
by the garden vjd.

Itm for iiij fote of *flemyshe* glasse at the  
steyre ende next the gret chambre xvjd.  
Itm for a pane of glasse in the bot'rye con-  
teyninge v foote xxd.  
Itm for a skochyn w<sup>t</sup> my ladys arms sett on  
the watt' syde xxd.  
Itm the vj daye of November in the larder  
house a newe glasse wyndowe conteyning  
ix fote an halfe, every fote price vd.

iijs. xjd. ob.  
Itm the same day in the chambre of the  
Duch: of Buckingham ij panes of new  
glasse conteyninge viij foote and half

iijs. vjd. ob.  
Itm the xvij daye of Novembre delyvered  
for the kytchyn xij fote of *flemyshe* glasse  
every fote price iiijd. iijs. viijd.

Notint vnissi p psentes me Nichm Haw-  
kyns Civem e Glasyer Londoñ de pochia  
Sci Benedicti Graschurch London recepisse  
e fuisse die confectionis psenciũ de Elena  
Lytle de London vidua nup vñe Thome  
Lytle defuncti Civis dũ vixit e Groceri  
London tres solidos e vndecim denar sterlingor'  
in plenam solucõem triginta octo  
solidor' e quatuor denar michi p pdict'  
Thomam in vita sua p Repac de Coldherber  
p vitro de me empt' debit' De quibz quidem  
tribus solidi et vndecim denar vt pdicit'  
recept' fateor me fidelr fore solut' Dict' q3  
Elenam execut' suos ac omnes alios quoscũq3  
inde esse acquiet et exonerat impm p  
psentes. In cuius rei test' pseñ Sigillũ meũ  
apposui, Dat' vicesimo quinto die marcii  
Anno regni Regē Henrici septimi primo.

#### Parcell of Herman, Glasier.

First for the making of ij pannys of *Dusche*  
glasse in the lytyl hale conteyninge x fote  
price of every fote iiijd. ob. iijs. ixd.  
Itm for xxj quarellẽ sette in the seid hale  
wyndowe price of every pece jd. xxjd.  
Itm for scowrynge and settinge vp of iiij  
panny of glasse in the same hale ijs. jd.  
Itm for iij fote of *Dusshe* glasse sette in the  
bot'y by the lytel hale price of every fote  
iiijd. ob. xijjd. ob.  
Itm for iij pannys of *Venyse* glasse sette in  
the kytchen wyndowe conteyninge xxvj  
fote dñ price of every fote vjd. xiijs. iijd.  
Itm for xxvj quayrells of *Englisshe* glasse

sette in the said kytchen wyndowe price  
of every pece jd. ijs. ijd.

Itm for scowring, dressing e setting vp of  
iiij pannys of glasse in the said kytchen  
wyndowe xxjd. ob.

Itm for scouring e settinge vp of v wyndowes  
of glasse in the chappell iijs.

Itm for xxvij fote of *Englisshe* glasse sette in  
a baye wyndowe in the steward chambre  
and in one pane of the wyndowe in the  
larder house price of every fote vd. ob.

xiijs. iiijd. ob.  
Itm for viij fote of *florysche* glasse setten in  
the great chambre wyndowe over the greate  
hale price the fote vjd. iijs.

Itm for a casse of new glasse conteyninge  
ij fote e a q<sup>r</sup> sette in the said chambre  
price the fote vjd. xiijd. ob.

Itm for lij quarells of *Englisshe* glasse sette  
in the wyndowe of the said great chambre  
price of evy pece jd. iijs. iiijd.

Itm for xij fote of *Duche* glasse sett in the  
wyndowe in my Lord of Buckingham  
chamber price of every fote iiijd. ob.

iijs. xd. ob.  
Itm for xiiij fote of *Duche* Glasse sett in  
ij wyndowes of the great chambre over  
the lytyll hall price the fote vjd. vijs.

Itm for xxvij fote of *Normandy* glasse setten  
in the wyndowe of my lady her owen  
chambre price the fote vjd. xiijs.

Itm for vj fote e di of old glasse sette in the  
closet nexte my lady chambre for every  
fote ijd. ob. xvjd. q<sup>r</sup>

Itm for vj fote e di of *Duche* glasse sett in  
on wyndowe of the said closet price the  
fote iiijd. ob. ijs. vd. q<sup>r</sup>

Itm for xxvij quayrells of *Englisshe* glasse  
sett in iiij pannys of the chambre over  
the great hale price of every pece jd. ijs. iiijd.

Itm for xij fote of *Normandy* glasse sette in  
the chambre wyndowe over the wardrobe  
price the fote vjd. vjs.

Itm for iij fote and an halfe of *Duche* glasse  
sette in pane by the water syde next the  
steyre over the lytel halle, price the fote  
iiijd. ob. xvd. ob.

Itm for xiiij fote of *Normandy* glasse sette  
in the chambre of Sir Renold Bray in  
ij pannys price of every fote vjd. vijs.

Itm for one fote of *Normandy* glasse sette in  
a lytyl pane of the said chambre vjd.



Itm̃ for xiiij fote of *Normandy* glasse sette  
in ij panys of a wyndowe in the chambre  
of John Denton price of every fote *vjd.*

*vijs.*  
Itm̃ a fote of *Normandy* glasse sette in a  
lytyl pane in the said chambre *vjd.*

Itm̃ for viij fote of *Normandy* glasse sette in  
ij pannys there as the lytyl latrys and  
ij yrenys to sett potts w<sup>t</sup> hyerbes price the  
fote *vjd.* *iiijjs.*

Meñ, That Maister Littelay owed to Harmon  
Glasier of Southwerk for diverse parcells  
as appereth by his books *Oijs. vijd. ob.*

## TREASURY OF RECEIPT.

*Miscellaneous Books, vol. 251, p. 172.*

22 Henry VIII. [1531].

Olde glasse Repaires by  
Galian Hone, Glasier,  
with his owne stuffe.

To Galian Hone of Southwerke glasier, for  
the amendinge of two panes of glasse at  
the lanterne in the Kinges closette *viiijd.*

For the amendinge of one pane of glasse in  
the ßvye galarye *iiijd.*

For the amendinge of the glasse of a case-  
mente in the galarye next unto the  
Theamyse *iiijd.*

For the amending of the glasse of iij case-  
mentis in the palette chambre at *iiijd.*  
every casemente *xijd.*

For the setting of xxxvj quarellis of glasse  
in dyverse wyndowes within the kinge  
lodgings at ob every quarelle *xviiijd.*

For the settinge of xxviiij foote of olde glasse  
in newe leade with seemente, And for  
settinge vp of the same in the galarye  
nexte vnto the Bankette house at *ij d.* every  
foote *iiijjs. viij d.*

For the amendinge of two panes of glasse,  
and also the glasse of a casemente in the  
same galarye at *iiij d.* the saide casemente  
and likewise either pane *xijd.*

For the setting of xx foote of olde glasse in  
new leade with seemente, And also for  
settinge vp of the same in the lodgeinges  
transposed in the lowe gallerye by the  
Orchyarde at *ij d.* every foote *iijs. iiij d.*

For the amendinge of iij panes of glasse in  
a chambre nowe vsid as tracerye house for  
VOL. XI,

Jamys Needeham, carpenter, at *ij d.* every  
pane *viiij d.*

For the amendinge of vj panes of glasse in  
the Comptinge house where the bookis  
concernyng the reconnynges and charges  
of the forenamed buyldynges be made at  
*ij d.* every pane *xijd.*

For the taking downe of xxv panes of olde  
glasse in the Kinge studye together with  
the amendinge, skowringe and setting vp  
of the same agayne there at *iiij d.* every  
pane *vjs. vjd.*

The Totalle payed for repayreing of olde  
glasse as is aforesaid amountith to *xxjs.*

Newe glasse made by  
the forenamed Galian  
Hone of his owne  
stuffe.

To Galian Hone before named for xlj foote  
dī of newe glasse by him made and sett  
vp in a baye windowe of x lighte every  
light cont' iij foote and ij ynches within a  
chambre late transposid in the lowe galarye  
by the Orcheyarde at *vd.* every foote  
*xvijs. iiij d. ob.*

To hym for ix foote dī of like glasse made  
e sett vp in a windowe of ij lightes within  
the said chambre at *vd.* every foote  
*iijs. xjd. ob.*

The Totall paid for newe glasse made and  
sette as is before expressid amountith to  
*xxjs. iiij d.*

Scochions of the Kinges  
armes made by the  
foresaid Galian of his  
owne stuffe.

To Galian Hone aforesaide for one scochion  
of the Kinges armes of a large soorte sette  
in the said windowe of x lighte *iiijjs.*

To hym for iij scochions of the said armes  
of a lesser soorte, sette in the windowes  
within the Kinges studye at *iijs. iiij d.* the  
peece *xs.*

To Totalle paid for the saide armes  
amountith to *xiiijjs.*

The Kinges badgies  
made by the said  
Galian Hone of his  
owne stuffe.

To Galian Hone before named for iij of the  
Kinges badgies of a large soorte sette in

the foresaide windowe of x lighte at iiij.s.  
 the peece xijs.  
 To hym for two like badgies and of like  
 price sette in the saide windowe of two  
 lights vjs.  
 To hym for one like badge sette in olde  
 glasse within the said chambre transposid  
 iijs.  
 And to hym for iiij badges of a lesser soorte  
 sette in the windowes within the Kinge  
 studie at ijs. the peece viijs.  
 The Totalle pai'd for the saied badges  
 amountith to xxixs.  
 The Kinge poises made  
 by the saide Galian  
 Hone of his owne  
 stuffe.  
 To the same Galian Hone for fyve of the  
 kinge poysses by hym wrought and sette  
 in the forenamed windowe of x lighte at  
 xij*d.* every poysee vs.  
 The Totall pai'd to the said Galian Hone  
 for almaner stuffe and workemanshipp  
 before expressid, amountith to the sum  
 of iiij*l.* xs. iiij*d.*



### Some Account of Saffron Walden Museum.

BY GUY MAYNARD.

(Continued from p. 375.)

**T**HE decoration of the ancient English house presents as many points of interest as its structure and furnishings. Although many of the rooms in castle and manor-house were hung with tapestries on account of warmth, others were decorated with mural paintings. Illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages show interior views having the walls adorned with simple designs of fleurs-de-lys, suns, roses, stars, etc., painted in brilliant colours. These were probably rooms in houses of the better class, but it is exceedingly probable from reasons of cheapness alone that where wall decorations existed in the homes of less wealthy folk they were painted in black and white, or in simple colours.

The series of designs exhibited in the Museum were mainly obtained in the immediate locality, and probably such decorations existed in most houses during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and early seventeenth centuries.\*

The ancient building known as the "Old Sun Inn," Church Street, Saffron Walden, parts of which date from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, once contained a wall-painting, described as consisting of golden suns and five-pointed stars spangled over a blue ground. This may perhaps serve as an example of the better-class mediæval work, while a very rough floral design painted in black and white between the studs of a fifteenth-century cottage in Castle Street may represent the more primitive work of the period. The pattern consists of a four-petalled flower, probably a rose, repeated within crudely outlined compartments which vary between the diamond and the circle in shape. Copies of tapestry, painted upon canvas, etc., were also used, but during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries paintings executed in distemper upon the plaster of the wall became the general type of domestic decoration, and continued in use until driven out of fashion by the increase of panelling and of wall-paper in the early eighteenth century. Comparison of the black and white diaper patterns from Latchleys, Steeple Bumpstead, from Campions,† and from the house of John Harvey at Saffron Walden, with the tracings of embroideries illustrated in the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493 and in the great Koburger Bible of 1483, suggests that these designs were derived from the pine-cone ornament, commonly used for the decoration of textiles in the fifteenth century.

Another wall-painting found during the restoration of the "Old Sun Inn" shows strong Renaissance influence, and is probably of the first half or middle of the sixteenth century. The frieze design consists of a pair of reversed scrolls, between which rises a centre-piece formed by a large Tudor rose

\* For a fuller account see an illustrated paper on "Some Early Domestic Wall-Paintings in Essex," in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, vol. xii., by Miller Christy and G. Maynard, from which these notes are partly condensed.

† The left-hand design only; the other represents rayed suns.

balanced on either side by leaves, fruit, and large boldly drawn birds. This design is carried out in white on a chocolate-red ground, while the wall pattern below consists of stiff interlacing foliage and tendrils in black on a white ground, apparently derived from a Florentine ironwork screen, or from such a design adapted to one of the richly embossed leather wall-hangings of the period.

An interesting design from Horham Hall, Essex, of about the same date, also has large and boldly executed birds perched amongst a somewhat scroll-like arrangement of foliage, terminating here and there in grotesque human heads.

Hanging from the arches is represented an embroidered curtain or tapestry, covered with a repetition strapwork design, the compartments of which are filled with flowers and foliage painted in colours against a dark chocolate ground. A frieze of conventional flowers painted on a light purple ground surmounts the whole, while in a detached panel on the wall above is the following inscription in black Gothic lettering:

"Gyve to the pore.  
Spende and be b(lest)."

In this instance not only has the wall-hanging been depicted, but the carved struc-

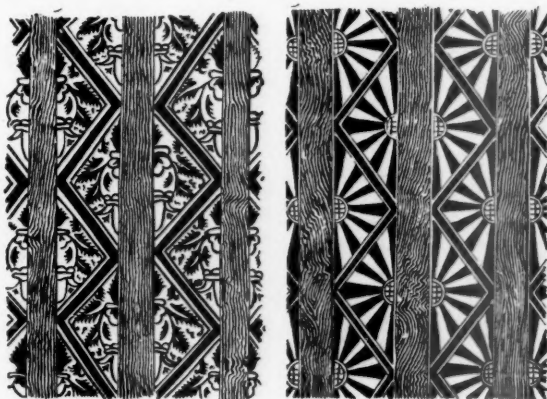


FIG. 6.—BLACK AND WHITE WALL-PAINTINGS FROM CAMPIONS, SAFFRON WALDEN.

By permission of Messrs. Talbot, publishers of *Medieval Wall-Paintings*, by J. C. Wall.

The influence of tapestry is seen in the elaborately coloured design from the small farmhouse, of late sixteenth to seventeenth century date, known as Campions, near Saffron Walden. Originally all the principal rooms were decorated with wall-paintings. The one illustrated by the section shown in Fig. 7 was executed in eight colours and painted over both studwork and plaster. The room, 18 feet square by 7 feet high, is surrounded by an arcade boldly outlined in black and white, with details in red and yellow. The arches, wide and low-pitched, are supported on cabled columns provided with elaborate capitals and bases, which last rest upon a band painted to represent a tiled pavement.

tural work as well, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that deliberate copies of carved wall-panelling came into fashion. The example copied from the "Crown Inn," Hockerill, shows a curious mass of curved decorations derived from the dolphin ornament, which occurs on so many carvings of the Holbein period. In the panelled design from the "Crown Inn," Ashdon, Essex, the pairs of opposed dolphins are also traceable. This example has a frieze of late Gothic arches interspersed with panels containing Biblical texts. Both these examples are probably of late sixteenth-century date.

A richly coloured design from Hoe Street Farm, Roxwell, Essex, probable date

A.D. 1606, is also exhibited. Here each panel has an elaborate strapwork border with twisted finial ornaments enclosing an inner space filled with a conventional floral design. The colours of this quite gorgeous specimen are varied, the strapwork in alternate panels being red and black, and the enclosed spaces alternately bright red and green. The vivid colour schemes employed in these works seem to be connected with the poor lighting of the rooms in which they were employed, and it has been noticed that the strongest colouring usually occurs in upper rooms which are lit by small windows placed close under the eaves of the roof.

#### DOMESTIC BYGONES—HALL AND CORRIDOR.

In the earlier timber houses the hearth was placed in the centre of the floor, and the chimney consisted of a clay-plastered hood leading up to a hole in the roof and supported over the fire by four posts. The fire was thus open on all sides, but as the early house became divided into smaller rooms the fireplace was either closed in at back and sides or was moved to the side-wall of the house. In either case the wall had to be protected from the heat, and this led to the invention of the fire-back, a decorated plate of iron placed behind the fire. They were mainly produced in Sussex, where the art of iron-casting was developed in the Middle Ages.

Those exhibited include one with the portcullis and crown badge of Henry VIII., and a large specimen of the Royal Oak type, the design showing three crowns in the branches of a conventional oak-tree—commemorative of the escape of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester in 1651.

There are also examples of the plates cast from German or Flemish models which were much in fashion in the eighteenth century.

The "fire-dogs," of which a fine cresset-topped pair are shown in position on the hearth, arose in very early times from the necessity of propping up the burning logs when any considerable fire was made, and from their use the idea of containing the fire in a basket of iron bars was probably obtained.

The early pots and kettles stood over the fire on high legs, or were suspended over it by a variety of chains, hooks, and adjustable

hangers, or trammels, examples of which are shown. These depended from a bar across the chimney, and were commonly used in the district. The difficulty, however, of removing a hot and heavy vessel from directly over the fire led to the invention of the familiar chimney crane, which is shown in position, and by which the cooking-pots could be swung clear of the fire. The "kettle-tilter"

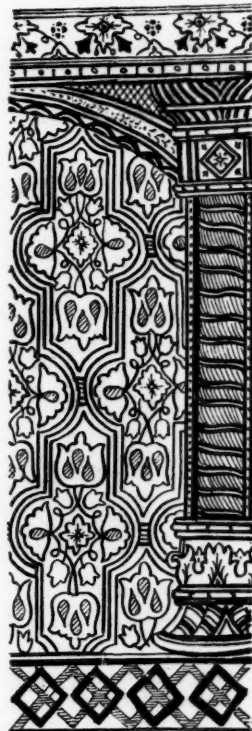


FIG. 7.—COLOURED WALL-PAINTING AT CAMPIONS, SAFFRON WALDEN.

By permission of Messrs. Talbot.

also was an ingenious lever device by which hot water could be poured from the kettle without removing the latter from its hook.

Joints of meat, poultry, etc., were roasted before the open fire on spits, which were turned by hand in early days, also by dogs running round in a wheel cage, and finally by machines called "jacks," operated either by a weight-driven clockwork arrangement or



by the up-draught in the chimney, which rotated a vane or circular fan.

The increased use of coal in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century led to many of the old wide chimneys being contracted and the fire-basket raised from the hearth and placed between high brick hobs. An early example of such a grate is shown, together with a series of the new appliances to which this innovation gave rise—tall iron footmen to support the dishes at the new level of heat, and grate hangers to hook on to the bars; while with the coming of the brick hobs the high-legged cooking-pots were abandoned, and hanging kettles and caldrons gave way to the modern types.

Baking was carried on in brick-built ovens placed beside the chimney, and these often projected beyond the outer wall of the house in a clay-covered dome. In some cases a small chamber would be arranged over the oven for the baking of feathers. The oven was heated by faggot wood, often hedge trimmings, burned inside it, and the iron faggot fork and wooden "wrestling pole" for spreading the embers in the oven were found in every kitchen. The iron oven door, as shown by the specimens, was often decorated by the local smith with cleverly forged scrollwork, or might be an ornamental cast-iron plate. The heat of the oven was judged by a quartzite pebble called the "oven watch," built into the back of the oven. Quartz when heated to a certain temperature becomes fluorescent, and this glowing was the signal that baking heat had been reached, whereat the hot embers would be swept out and the batch of loaves inserted.

The Bygone collection also includes old lighting appliances: the tinder-box with its flint and steel and home-made brimstone matches, the tall wood and iron stands for the rush-wick candles, fitted with nipper jaws in which the butt of the spent candle was held while a new one was lighted from it and fitted into the socket. There are also old candle-guards of pierced iron and early lanterns. A set of old smoking appliances includes the stand for holding the long "churchwarden" clay pipes, the turned-wood spill vase and tobacco jar, and the rack in which the pipes were burnt clean after use.

The household coffee-roaster and coffee-

mill; the cutters for breaking up the loaf sugar into usable fragments; the large wooden pickling dish, and wooden bowl laboriously lined with a gored sheet of zinc riveted to the wood, all find a place in the collection, and illustrate the extent to which the country population was forced to rely upon the productions of local craftsmen and their own use of raw materials.

The industrial appliances show the same sweeping changes in recent times. The early hand-worked chaff-cutter which could be carried about from farm to farm; the press and moulds for cheese-making, now an extinct industry in the district, but once practised on most farms; the primitive land-draining appliances, consisting merely of a heavy timber or set of jointed boards over which the clay was rammed down until the appliance could be dragged out, leaving a natural pipe in the soil, all show the beginnings from which our complicated agricultural machinery arose. The smaller hand tools, forks, etc., show markedly different methods of attachment to the handles; while some, like the sickle and the flail, are practically obsolete. Great changes in communications even in recent times are evidenced by the wicket door of Walden Post Office, by the old saddle-bags, holsters, and panniers, of an age when the horse was the chief means of transit; while the ancient bull-baiting collar and rope from Walden Market Cross shows that in other respects our ancestors were equally removed from the outlook and practices of the present day.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY: ROOM E (UPPER FLOOR).

This department illustrates in outline the rise of early civilization in Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean, and its gradual and later development in Britain through the Prehistoric, Roman, and Mediæval periods.

In prehistoric times the valley system around Saffron Walden formed an inlet of grass and scrub-land stretching up into the forest-clad Essex hills. It offered a sheltered retreat, well watered, with open ground for primitive agriculture and ample supplies of timber and game within easy reach. The forest surrounded it except on the north, where the main valley opened out on to the great belt of grass down-land, the chalk

escarpment which, sweeping across England from the south to the north-eastern coast, provided primitive man with a natural road line between the forests of the eastern counties and the swampy valleys and impenetrable thickets of the midlands. The chalk slopes of the Walden basin are strewn with worked flints, types of which are exhibited in the general Stone Age collection (Room G).

Additional evidence of the presence of early man is provided by the earthworks of the district, which are illustrated by maps and sections, etc. (Case VII.). On the crest of the Gogmagogs overlooking Cambridge, and commanding extensive views both along

as represented by the ancient Icknield Way. This passes by Ickleton and Pampisford across the entrance to the North Essex valleys.

In the later prehistoric periods trackways passing southward through the forest had probably opened communication between the Walden valleys and the Thames estuary via the valley of the Stort and Lea, while it is also possible that this route led northward to the shores of the Wash.

The Bronze Age in the Walden valleys is represented in the Museum by a fine loop-handled vessel of coarse hand-made earthenware, found at Great Chesterford, which may

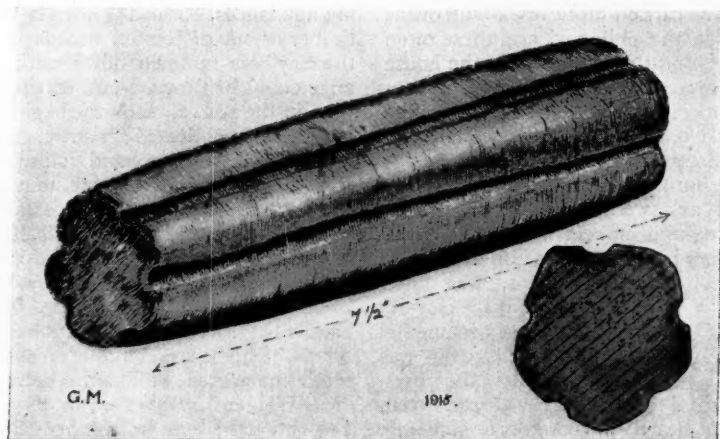


FIG. 8.—SANDSTONE IMPLEMENT FOUND WITH A BRONZE AGE BURIAL URN AT WENDEN, ESSEX.

the chalk escarpment and up the North Essex valleys, are the great double-ditched camp of Wandlebury, while dominating the Walden valley is the smaller but formidable earthworks of Starbury, on the hill-top west of Audley End.

Stretching from the hills of the Essex border, the series of entrenchments known as the Cambridgeshire Dykes is carried right across the belt of open chalk country to the fens on the north. All these works face to the south-west, as though to resist an enemy advancing along the chalk escarpment from the Thames Valley, and most probably the early line of communications was along the chalk range from south-west to north-east,

date from 1500-1000 B.C. There are also fragmentary burial-urns, of the shouldered type, from a site at Wenden, with one of which was found a very remarkable sandstone implement, roughly cylindrical, and bearing five longitudinal grooves regularly disposed round its surface. Its use is uncertain, but it may have been a corn-grinder or a sharpening stone for bone pins or other implements.

To the Bronze Age also belong the series of socketed celts, or axes, spearheads, and fragments of sword-blades, found at Arkesden on the higher ground west of the main valley and on the edge of the originally forested area. Other bronze hoards found near by suggest that the bronze workers of the dis-

tract resorted to the forest in order to obtain fuel for recasting their stores of broken implements.

The positions of the settlements being fixed by the water-supply, it is probable that some of the sites were occupied continuously for long periods. This is notably the case at Wenden, where in one small field burials of Bronze Age, Late Celtic or Early Iron Age, and probably Romano-British date, have been found, while near by a Roman villa and a Saxon burial with iron weapons have been noted.

A similar occupation can be traced at Saffron Walden, where beneath the graves of the Saxon settlement a series of filled-in pits, probably hut floors, were found to contain fragments of clay-daub wall-plaster, bearing

chariot derived from the quadriga on the gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

One of the most important items in the collection is a fine example of the rare anthropoid type of Late Celtic dagger. This was found near Bury St. Edmunds, in the open sandy district, about twenty miles north-east of Walden. The handle, which is of bronze, is cast over the iron tang of the blade, and conventionally represents the figure of a man. This type appears to have been developed on the Continent from the sword handles of the Hallstatt period, in which the pommel has a central knob and branching antennæ or horns on either side. The knob became the head and the antennæ the arms of the anthropoid type. On certain specimens the features are indicated, but in the present

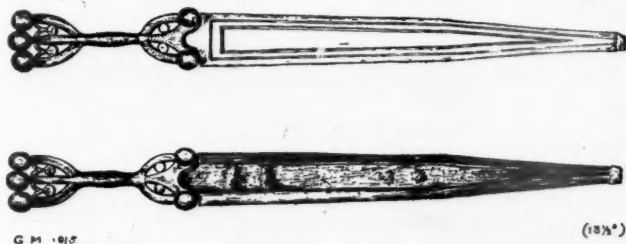


FIG. 9.—LATE CELTIC DAGGER WITH ANTHROPOID HANDLE.

Saffron Walden Museum.

the impressions of the saplings with which the walls had been built, and pieces of red prehistoric pottery (Local Collection).

The Late Celtic phase of this site is evidenced by articles found in the peat of the Swan Meadows close by, which include part of the bronze strapwork decoration of a long shield, and the lobed iron shoes of the small Celtic horses.

The Late Celtic pottery from Wenden exhibits the raised cordons or bands typical of the period, but vessels with the tall pedestal foot have not yet been found, although the form occurs at Great Chesterford.

Several ancient British gold coins have been found locally, but the Museum only possesses one of these, an uninscribed specimen of the Kentish type, plain on one side, and showing on the other the rudimentary horse and

instance head, hands, and feet, are represented by smooth ovoid knobs. The handle at least is thought to have been silver-plated. The bronze sheath, which still contains the corroded iron blade, lacks a chape or point mounting, but one of the open ring or crescent type was probably present.

The specimen apparently shows the anthropoid design fading back into conventional treatment. In the earlier examples the knobs representing hands and head are separate, the arms widely outspread, and the general resemblance to the human form much more marked. The specimen belongs to the close of the period of La Tène, and may date from the end of the first century B.C., or even as late as the Roman invasion in the first century A.D. The general type, although rare, has a wide distribution, specimens being recorded

from France, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary, but only one from south of the Alps, while they are absent from the many burials of Champagne.\*

(To be concluded.)



## A Journey to Scotland in 1789.

COMMUNICATED BY  
FREDERICK WILLIAM BULL, F.S.A.

**I**N January, 1789, the Rev. William Bull, the friend of Cowper the poet, visited Scotland with Mr. Thornton. There is an account of this visit in Josiah Bull's *Memorials of William Bull*, but some extracts from the letters from the traveller himself to his wife may be of interest as illustrative of travel in those days.

The first letter to be quoted from is written at "Stilton, Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock, January 21st, 1789," and commences: "I wrote to you from Bugden, yesterday. . . . I got tea at 5 o'clock, then waited till 9 o'clock, then got a mutton chop but could not eat because Mr. Thornton was not come. At 10, I ordered a fire above-stairs, and at half-past 10 went to bed very warm. . . . A quarter after eleven when dozing the chamber maid came with a letter from Stilton, from Mr. Thornton to tell me he changed horses between 5 and 6 o'clock, went on, bid his servant call a chaise for me and get into it and come after him with me. The servant asked if Mr. Bull was there, they told him they knew of no such person so he got into the chaise and came on to Stilton after his master. Mr. Thornton was astonished when the servant came up just as he was setting off without me at which he got out of the chaise again and stayed here all night. He also wrote me that the York Coach would come by at 11 o'clock. It was a quarter-past eleven when I was reading his letter. Well I got up directly, lit my pipe and sat by my fire till 12 when the Coach came by. I got into it and after a cold frosty rainy ride I got here about half-

\* See British Museum Guide to Early Iron Age Antiquities.

past 2 o'clock. I walked about in a great raw cold kitchen quaking for half an hour, while a washerwoman called up the chambermaid who when she came said there was a bed made up for me, and she would fain have me go to bed but I was very cross and would not but begged to go into a parlour. Accordingly she put me into a large parlour with a tolerable fire. I locked myself in and have been walking backwards and forwards these two hours. I find she has orders to call up Mr. Thornton at 6 o'clock. I have had but two pipes during the night but my walk has done me a great deal of good. . . . It froze all day yesterday and all night till one o'clock this morning but has rained very fast ever since. So far as I could see this very dark night the country from Bugden to Stilton is all covered with snow."

"*Ferry Bridge*, 102 miles from Stilton, Wednesday evening, half-past nine o'clock. Yes, we have come 102 miles to-day before dinner, and have got partridges and cutlets dressing; we had two chaises. Myself and the boy in one. I ate potted beef and biscuit, and smoked and slept just when I pleased. The air mild. The roads good. A basket lined with fur kept my feet as hot as an oven all day. On the whole I never in my whole life had so pleasant a day's ride, though I was up all night as you see above, but then we only do as our betters and turn day into night. We shall breakfast to-morrow morning at York and at Edinburgh on Saturday. This day's ride has done me a deal of good, but I want my dinner. It wants five minutes to ten o'clock. Let Tommy (his son, later Rev. T. P. Bull) look *Ferry Bridge* in the map and in *Ogilvie's Road Book*. We drop Mrs. Gray in the morning and then intend to have but one Chaise and four horses. Love to dear Tommy: may he grow in wisdom and grace visibly while I am gone. . . ."

"*Haddington*, Friday evening ten o'clock. We got a good dinner and good beds at *Ferry Bridge*. On Thursday morning come to York to breakfast. Left Mrs. Gray there and come to Carlisle by 11 at night, 100 miles. Got tolerable dinner but no bed. At two o'clock, the landlord came and offered us two beds. I gladly went to bed and slept very fast till six. We got into the chaise at



half-past and come to this place by nine this evening. This is where Mr. Brown lived who wrote the Dictionary, and it is now exactly ten o'clock and dinner is on the table. We found the roads tolerably good all the way—but a deal more snow than we saw in the South; however, it is all thrown up to leave a path. We come to Breakfast at Alnwick, and at Berwick entered Scotland. We come all day with four horses at the rate of ten miles an hour, and had the servant in the carriage. We felt no cold at all to incommode us and I was often too hot. While Mr. Thornton drank tea for breakfast at Alnwick I ate the best part of a cold chicken and a good plate or two of most delightful ham, and drank the best part of a pint of wine. It was near 12 o'clock, and on the strength of such a Breakfast I made shift without my dinner till now, but it at this moment, enters the room, and I must fall too:—a Loin of Veal, a Boiled Chicken, Ribs of Beef roasted, a Wild Duck, Apple Tarts, and good greens. All this for 1s. 6d. a head to supper."

"*Walker's Hotel Edinburgh.* We had a pleasant ride this morning but the frost seems quite gone here and the wind blows extremely cold. I have got good room and a fire to myself and also a dining room. Each room costs 2s. 6d. for 24 hours. Mr. Thornton is all agitation and flutter, but I do as I please and I shall live and smoke a pipe in my lodging room. I left my night-caps at Haddington but think I shall get them again. More about Edinburgh in my next."

Mr. Bull eventually arrived at Balgonie, where he was, with Mr. Thornton, the guest of the Earl and Countess Leven. Lord and Lady Balgonie, the latter Mr. Thornton's only daughter, were with them. He observes that he has for breakfast "one egg, two large dry toasts, two cups of tea, and some butter and some honey," and goes on, "to be sure they do live well here but the common people get no meat nor butter and honey—but boiled oatmeal and some small beer poured over it. This is one diet we always see on the table. I tasted it and it looks and tastes like short bran and water that you stir together to fatten chickens with, or to feed hogs with but the nobility seem to live exceedingly well."

In the letter from Balgonie, on January 29,  
VOL. XI.

1789, in which the foregoing appears, Mr. Bull says: "We came from Melville this morning after breakfast to this place . . . and had a safe ride, but the roads are much worse than any I ever saw in England, being full of ice and snow and the country has a very dreary look—mountains covered with snow—and valleys streaming with floods from the melted snows—barren heaths and moors for miles together. I expected the look of the country would be very wild and romantic, but it is really ten times more so than I expected. It is quite another country from England." In another letter he says "they have the brightest burning coals here I ever saw in my life but they soon burn out."

Soon after he began the return journey, but the minute details of his travelling adventures are lacking, unless, indeed, they are concealed in portions of the letters which are written in his own particular shorthand, which is indecipherable by the writer.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



I NOTE with deep regret the death of a frequent and valued contributor to the *Antiquary*—Mr. John Tavenor Perry, who passed away at his residence in Chiswick in the last week of September. The third and last of his interesting papers on "Unrestored Churches in Kent and Sussex," illustrated by the clever little drawings made fifty years ago, will appear in the December *Antiquary*. Mr. Perry was born in 1842 and became a pupil to Professor Hayter Lewis in 1859. He was a medallist and first Pugin student of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he became an Associate in 1864 and a Fellow in 1896. Among prominent works designed and executed by Mr. Perry were the schools and vestry to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Hotel Cecil, the Alhambra Theatre, and the Church of Thurville Heath. His writings on architecture and

antiquarian topics were numerous. They include *A Chronology of Medieval and Renaissance Architecture*, *The Medieval Antiquities of the County of Durham*, and *Dinanderie*. Mr. Perry edited *Memorials of Old Middlesex*, and was a frequent contributor to the *Architect*, the *Burlington Magazine*, and other publications, as well as to the *Antiquary*.

Another death which I chronicle with much regret is that of Mr. A. F. Leach, which took place in London on September 28. Mr. Leach had been a Charity Commissioner since 1906. His many publications dealt chiefly with the history of schools and education. Among them are *The Schools of Medieval England*, reviewed in the *Antiquary* for April last, and *English Schools at the Reformation*, besides separate histories of particular schools, such as Winchester, Bradfield, and Warwick. Mr. Leach's researches revolutionized our view of the history of schools in England.

Students of Irish topography and family history will be glad to learn from the report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, issued on October 4, that a large collection of original deeds, beginning with the Anglo-Norman Conquest, and belonging to Lord Ormonde, have been deposited for the purpose of being calendared.

The announcements of the Cambridge University Press include a series of lectures on *The History of the Papal Chancery*, by Professor R. L. Poole; a *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, by Professor M. W. Wallace, of Toronto; and *Archæological Excavations*, by M. J. P. Droop, formerly a student of the British School at Athens, promised as "a short practical manual for excavators and archæologists." The Press will also issue *Gothic Architecture in France, England and Italy*, by the veteran Sir Thomas Jackson, R.A. It will be in two volumes, with 450 illustrations, which will include many buildings—Reims Cathedral, for example—which have suffered during the war. Many of the illustrations will be reproduced from the author's own water-colour and pencil drawings.

Messrs. Jack announce the issue of a new edition of *The Book of Public Arms*, which was originally published twenty years ago. It has been very greatly enlarged, and the text has been entirely rewritten. The new edition will contain 1,300 new illustrations, including Arms of Counties, Towns, Universities, Schools, Episcopal Sees, Corporate Bodies, Colonies, Foreign Cities, etc.

Mr. Ludovic MacLellan Mann claims to have discovered that the familiar cup and ring markings on rock surfaces can be analysed "with absolute exactitude into many radial spaces and concentric zones controlled from one or more focal points." Proof of this is promised in Mr. Mann's *Archaic Sculpturings*, to be published by Messrs. William Hodge and Co., Edinburgh. The publishers' note says that "Mr. Mann offers an explanation of the meaning of these designs, and shows their connection with certain Pictish, Celtic and early Christian symbols, which have so far defied elucidation. He attempts a reconstruction of the system of philosophy and religion in vogue in Britain back to 2,000 B.C."

From the Oxford University Press will come many books of interest and importance. Among them I note a new volume in the series of "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History," which will contain—Part i.: "Some Effects of the Black Death," by Mr. A. E. Levett and Mr. A. Ballard; part ii.: "Rural Northamptonshire," by Mr. R. Lennard. Mr. C. H. Turner will edit *Worcester Manuscripts*—thirty-two facsimiles in colotype, with transcriptions, introductions and notes, of certain seventh and eighth century manuscripts in the Cathedral library of Worcester; and Dr. Wickham Legg *The Sarum Missal*, taking for text the Crawford manuscript of the thirteenth century, now in the Rylands Library, collating with other early manuscripts.

Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford, has presented his collection of Antiquarian Notes to the St. Albans Public Library. It comprises eighty-five cases and twenty-two portfolios, consisting of some thousands of notes, cuttings, prints, photo-

graphs and maps, relating to Hertfordshire, and arranged under their respective towns and villages. It is a collection worthy of permanent preservation, and will be housed in the room with the present local collection of books, pamphlets, prints, etc., as part of the Reference Library, and will form an exceedingly interesting and valuable hunting ground for future archaeologists and historians. The collection will be made easily accessible to any students, whether residents in St. Albans or elsewhere, as the restrictions upon using the Library are as few as possible.

Some Studies in the Topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter, by Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes, will be issued immediately by Mr. J. G. Commin, High Street, Exeter. The book is founded on study of original documents, and will contain much fresh information.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new issue of *Archæologia Eliana*, third series, vol. xii., is a substantial volume of nearly 400 pages. Besides the report and usual business details and lists it contains seven papers. The Report on the excavations at Corstopitum in 1914 is written by Mr. R. H. Forster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, with reports on the coins by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, and on a fragment of inscribed tile by Professor Haverfield, who also supplies a useful "Conspectus of Potters' Stamps on Plain Samian Ware found 1906-1914." The 1914 digging did not produce anything very striking, but much useful work was done which threw valuable light on the early history of Corstopitum. Miss M. Hope Dodds contributes a long and thorough paper on "The Bishop's Boroughs," containing a great amount of information bearing on both borough and manorial history. Mr. R. Welford sends abstracts of a large number of "Local Muniments," and Professor Haverfield writes briefly on two "Newly Discovered Roman Altars." The other papers include part v. of "Durham Seals," by Canon Greenwell and Mr. C. Hunter Blair, and "A List of the Abbots of Newminster," by Mr. A. M. Oliver. The volume is freely illustrated.

Part ii., vol. xiv., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society contains the following papers: "Court Rolls of Colchester," by Mr. I. H. Jeayes; "Eastwood Parish Church," by the Rev. F. Boyd Johnston; "Eastwood: Extracts from 'Ecclesie Essexienses,'" by the late Mr. W. H. King; "New Hall Park, Boreham," by Mr. L. C. Sier; "Stansgate Priory," by Mr. W. Howard-Flanders; "North Weald Basset and the Essex Family," by Dr. J. H. Round; and "Essex Churches," by Mr. F. Chancellor.

### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES and the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND held an outdoor meeting at Newcastle, on October 5, when they visited St. Nicholas' Cathedral Church, the Norman Keep of the Castle, All Saints' Church, an eighteenth-century edifice which contains the celebrated Thornton Brass, the Trinity House, the Guildhall, and Merchant Adventurers' Court, the tour of inspection of some of the city's most historic places concluding at the Black Gate of the Castle. Among those who made the round was the venerable Canon Greenwell, of Durham, who is now in his ninety-sixth year. The Cathedral was described by Mr. W. H. Wood.

On Saturday, September 18, the members of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, visited the Roman excavations at Slack. Mr. A. W. Woodward, who has been superintending the work, met the party and acted as guide. The work done during the season has been chiefly the uncovering of the site of the ramparts and the surrounding ditch, in sections, also of some very clearly defined drains, the masonry of which is still in position for a considerable length. By a number of post-holes, of large size, the several gates were located, and by a series of smaller ones, the positions of the walls of several buildings were indicated.

A singular feature, between two rows of post-holes, only about 30 inches apart, was a hearth. Obviously this could not have been used when the wall, as indicated by the post-holes, was in existence; hence, the posts must have been cut down to the ground level, leaving only that portion in the ground which, after the lapse of time, has rotted away, leaving the holes as seen.

The visitors were provided with a plan showing the position of the sites of three buildings, also of the north and west gateways. The south slopes very considerably, and it is not at all certain that a gate existed.

In the museum connected with the estate, Mr. Woodward showed a quantity of British pottery remains, also pieces of glass ware, part of a bowl on which the figures were very clearly expressed, a small silver ring and some beads.

Some pieces of timber from the large post-holes are also preserved, and specimens of tiles. Quite re-

cently some leather sandals and a piece of waste leather were found, and a leaden lamp.

At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on September 29, Mr. R. O. Heslop presiding, Mrs. Clayton, of the Chesters, exhibited a Roman inscribed measure of bronze recently found near Caervoran. A note on the object by Professor Haverfield, F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Society, was read by the secretary, Mr. R. Blair. The note stated the object was clearly a measure, and went on to say that there was plenty of evidence to show that standard weights and measures were set up by the Romans, and that magistrates were appointed to see that the weights and measures in use were the required standard. The measure on exhibition evidently dated from the first century, but whether it was made in Rome and brought to where it was found, or whether manufactured in the neighbourhood, there was nothing to determine. In shape it was like an English bucket, with the narrow portion at the top. Its height was 11 inches, with 7½ inches at the top and 12 inches at the bottom. The sides of the vessel were ¼ inch thick. It held about 25 English pounds dry measure, or 2½ gallons liquid measure. It was stamped to contain a Roman measure equal to 16·8 English pints, but it was capable of holding more. Why that should be so the writer of the note could not determine, as there was no mark inside to show how far it should be filled, and it could only be surmised that the vessel was used by the Romans to get more out of the natives in the way of corn, for which the measure had evidently been used, than they were entitled to contribute towards the support of the army.

New light on some interesting problems of mediæval civic government in York, based on the records of the now famous York Memorandum Book—the manuscript "A.Y." was given by Miss Maud Sellers, D.Litt., in the course of the inaugural lecture of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY last night. The lecture which was given in the Guildhall, bore the title "Scenes in the Guildhall." The manuscript "A.Y." is the oldest book in the possession of the city, and has just been edited by Dr. Sellers. The first volume was published two years ago, and the second volume, from which the details of the lecture were taken, is now in the binder's hands. Dr. Sellers stated that her acquaintance with York records of the fourteenth century began twenty-four years ago, at the time of the unprecedented rise in the Ouse, which flooded the Corporation muniment room. She recalled the thrill of horror with which she looked down in the swirling whirlpool of water, and saw precious manuscripts chasing each other in a futile race, while a man stood with a sort of grappling hook trying, and not always successfully, to land his fish.

Taking the election of Mayor as the first scene in the Guildhall, she inquired how the name Guildhall came to be used. Some gave as a reason the connection with the Gild of St. Christopher and others on account of its connection with the gildsmen. Neither view was correct in her judgment; she believed the name was much more probably due to the Gild Merchant, which was in existence centuries before the

craft gilds of the fifteenth century. The whole process for the election of Mayor was accurately described in the Customal, which is included in the York Memorandum Book. The outgoing Mayor nominated two aldermen, and the whole body of the citizens assembled in the Guildhall to choose which they preferred. The Mayor passed through five grades before he was eligible for the position of Mayor—first, bridgemaster; then successively, chamberlain, sheriff, a member of the Twenty-four, and finally one of the Twelve or aldermen. The method was changed by Henry VI., and again by Edward IV. As the elections had become so riotous, Edward IV. ordered by Letters Patent the Searchers of each of the Mysteries to marshal their men to the Guildhall to supervise the election. After this date the members of the Mysteries nominated two of the aldermen, and the choice between the two was left to the Mayor.

When did York's chief magistrate assume the title of Lord Mayor? So far as her researches went, the title Lord Mayor was not once used before 1485, the date to which the manuscript "A.Y." continued. In the New English Dictionary, the earliest date given for the use of the title is 1554, but Dr. Sharpe, in the *London Letter Books*, has found an example in 1485. When York first began to call its mayor Lord Mayor, she had not yet discovered.

Dr. Sellers gave some interesting examples as to meetings of the commonalty in reference to the production of the pageant plays, which showed that the obligation to produce them was regarded by many of the Gilds as a serious and irksome burden; she pointed out that civic administration in York differed in some important particulars from London, Norwich, and other mediæval cities in that they had only one place of meeting. In York, the Mayor, aldermen, and the Twenty-Four met in the Council Chamber on Ouse Bridge, but many important questions were referred to the whole commonalty, which she estimated numbered from five to six hundred, who always assembled in the Guildhall.

The alien question formed another scene from the Guildhall. When England was at war with France, in 1429, Scotland took advantage to invade England. The raid was unsuccessful, but a wave of indignation passed over York, and at a meeting of the commonalty, ratified by the Council, it was ordained:

No alien is to occupy any position as Searcher or Constable or hold any official position lofty or low. He is to be excluded from office for evermore.

Forty years later, another wave of alien antagonism surged over the city of York. Again the Commons were called to the Guildhall to ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and Council by which it was provided that all aliens coming into the city should dwell in the hostel belonging to the Mayor and commonalty—namely, the Bull Inn, in Coney Street. The life of an alien in the city was not always enviable. Henricus Market, a Hanse merchant, having long lived in York, was, in a sudden frenzy of racial hatred, arrested and kept in prison, and it was only owing to the intervention of King Richard II. that he was set free. As, a few years later, however, he was elected Mayor, this antipathy to him must have considerably changed.



Other scenes related to the administration of the common lands, to the seizure and claim to serfs by the Archbishop, and to a notable occasion in 1436, when an alderman had so grievously insulted the Mayor, that the chronicler refused to sully the pages of "A. Y." with the terms of the insult. With the unanimous consent of the commonalty the Council deprived him of his franchise, dismissed him from the aldermanic bench and his position as Member of Parliament. Two days later the commonalty again met to hear the humiliation of the offender, when he abjectly apologized, and was forgiven, and the Mayor, "goodly, and with warm words and tender, restored him to the former position."—*Yorkshire Post*, October 8.



Other meetings were the last excursion for the season of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Handforth and Wilmslow in September; the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on September 28, when a paper by Mr. T. J. Westropp, on "Prehistoric Remains in Inagh and Central County Clare," was read; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 5, when Mr. C. Clegg read a paper on "Turnpikes and Toll-bars"; the excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Walthamstow district on September 23; the visit to the Hull City Museums on September 20 of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

KEYS TO THE BASKISH VERB IN LEIZARRAGA'S NEW TESTAMENT, A.D. 1571. Being an Analytical Quotational Synopsis of the 1673 forms found in St. John's Gospel, the Acts, the Letters to the Romans, the Corinthians, and St. Titos, those of St. James and St. Peter, and the Apocalypse. By E. S. Dodgson, M.A. London: *Humphrey Milford*, 1915. 4to., pp. 624. Price 30s. net.

The superficial critic might regard the present as an unfavourable moment for the publication of this monumental work, the fruit of lifelong devotion to an unjustly neglected subject. But we, on the contrary, congratulate Mr. E. S. Dodgson that, just when the Basks are fighting gallantly in the cause of France and Europe, he has so opportunely reminded us that their strange tongue is no mere antiquarian relic of a vanished past (like that of the Assyrians or

the Etruscans), but is one of the oldest of living languages, deserving study alike from the scholar, the traveller and the historian.

To facilitate and encourage such study, Mr. Dodgson has devised a new method; he extracts phrases from the oldest Baskish work in prose, which he takes as the mine from which to quarry his golden ore (Dechegares poems of 1545 being the only earlier document). To teach the language first, and then the grammar and construction through the language, is a plan so admirably practical as to be justified by the result. No such work of reference has been produced by the Basks themselves, nor by the French, nor Spaniards, so the appreciation of Mr. Dodgson's labours should be the more far-reaching. Even if the present tragic circumstances of the war prevent the book from receiving the immediate welcome it deserves, its ultimate position as a standard work is well assured. We should be glad to see it within reach of all intending travellers to the Pyrenees.

In using the (to our eyes) strange spelling *Baskish* instead of the familiar French *Basque*, Mr. Dodgson does not indulge in personal eccentricity, but is reviving the current English spelling of the 17th century. His illustrative notes and commentary on the Baskish verb not only show the wide range of his scholarship, but are calculated to provoke further inquiry and discussion—the author being no mere arm-chair theorist, but rather one of those hardy pioneers who summon others to follow him upon his strenuous quest. The Baskish language is so ancient that its origin is lost in the mists of fable; it may have felt the influence of the Greek. Mr. Dodgson believes it might yet be tracked to its source.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will scarcely need to be reminded that French Baskland was under English rule from the 12th to the 15th century; and it is therefore appropriate that from the brain of an Englishman has come this great work on the Baskish verb, a work intended not only to enlighten present ignorance, but to be a lasting legacy to posterity.

E. M. TENISON.

\* \* \*

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX. By Amherst D. Tyssen, D.C.L. 23 Plates. Lewes: *Farncombe and Co., Ltd.*, 1915. Demy 8vo., pp. ii+215. Price 5s. net.

To assert that any circumstance is unprecedented, or unique, is rash; but it is quite safe to say that for a man to publish a book (and of a nature entailing very considerable research and labour), and fifty years (or actually fifty-one years) later to publish a second edition, must be very exceptional, and of the utmost rarity.

This feat has just been accomplished by Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen with his history of *The Church Bells of Sussex*.

In 1857 the late Rev. W.C. Lukis, F.S.A., published *An Account of Church Bells*, giving the inscriptions on the bells of nearly five hundred parishes, chiefly in Wilts, with others dotted about in twenty-eight other counties of England, and a sprinkling in other parts of the British Isles, and figured rather over a dozen

shields and stops, chiefly of reduced size, with drawings of a few old bells. This was a pioneer work in a totally new sphere of archæology, and very few books have ever thrilled the present writer as that one did, when as a boy he became possessed of a copy half a dozen years later.

In the following year (*i.e.* 1864)—but unfortunately for the present writer, he was quite unaware of the fact until long years afterwards—Dr. Tyssen published his book. This was another pioneer work, systematizing the diffuse information of the first book by restriction to the history of the bells of a single and complete county. This lead has now been numerous followed, as enumerated on pp. 1 and 2 of Dr. Tyssen's second edition.

Both these pioneer works have a shortcoming in common; the letterings on the bells are not fully figured and described, the inscriptions being merely printed in ordinary type, though Dr. Tyssen initiated figuring of full size the shields and stops; whereas, though in many cases one can name the founder or at least the line of founders by the inscriptions, they are not the only, or even the principal, feature requisite for assigning bells which bear no name, to their founders, but a careful study and comparison of the minutæ recognizable in letterings and other stamps and their combinations. Mr. Lukis has long since passed away, but we may heartily congratulate Dr. Tyssen on having rectified his early omission, and given us a full description of the Sussex inscriptions.

Dr. Tyssen has propounded a new and interesting theory with regard to the sequence of the London founders of the 15th century. As the sequence accepted with slight variations by the later writers on campanology was based on the researches of that careful worker, poor Stahlschmidt, one hesitates to discard the old and accept the new without very careful weighing of the *pros* and *cons*; but one suggestion may at least be queried: Dr. Tyssen names each alphabet after a place in Sussex where it occurs, and, discussing the authorship of some bells at Cranham in Essex, he writes (p. 39):

"The reappearance of the Woolbeeding minuscules at Cranham is a puzzle; and the puzzle is aggravated by the phenomenon of two bells in the same tower having the same motto in the same lettering, but with a difference in their stamps. I can only imagine that these bells reproduce the minuscules of two earlier bells of the Folkington type. . . . This certainly seems most unlikely. The present writer quite agrees with the author in disbelieving, apropos of the well-known "cross-key shield" generally attributed to Henry Jordan, "that he adopted the garb from his mother's shield. This is very far-fetched. The other three charges in the cross-key shield being clearly trade-emblems, the garb is likely to be of the same nature, and to indicate that the owner of the escutcheon dabbled in the corn trade" (p. 31).

Archæologists in general and campanologists in particular (or, as Stahlschmidt used to call the fraternity, "steeplechasers") have every reason to be grateful to Dr. Tyssen for so well bringing up-to-date *The Church Bells of Sussex*.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

CHATS ON MILITARY CURIOS. By Stanley C. Johnson, M.A. D.Sc. With 80 illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1915. Large crown 8vo., pp. 342. Price 5s. net.

Dr. Johnson is an enthusiastic collector of everything pertaining to the profession of arms, and his very varied notes will be helpful to others of like tastes. He wisely advises the collector to restrict himself to one particular regiment or at most to specialize in two or three different directions. Military "curios" are of bewildering variety. The author touches upon regimental crests, uniforms, armour, weapons, medals and other decorations, military prints, brasses illustrating military costume, autographs, war postage-stamps, war money, curios made by prisoners of war, and sundry miscellaneous matters. The list could be added to, but here are items enough to start the collector upon. The chapters on such subjects as armour, weapons, and brasses, are necessarily very superficial, but they may at least suggest to the mere curio-hunter the interest of deeper study and wider research. The fullest chapters are those which deal with war medals. Like most of its predecessors in the handy "Chats" series, this book will not be of much service to the serious student, but the collector for whom it is intended, will certainly find it useful. The numerous illustrations are effectively produced; and there is a bibliography which is fairly comprehensive, if not exhaustive. The moment is opportune for the appearance of such a volume as that before us, and it will no doubt please and help no small section of the great army of curio-hunters.

\* \* \*

*The Reading University College Review*, September, contains a long list of members of the staff, students (past and present) and servants of the College who are serving with His Majesty's forces or in the French Army. It is a splendid record. The Roll of Honour contains the names of nine gallant men killed in action. From the literary point of view this number of the *Review* is noteworthy as containing two hitherto unpublished letters of Mrs. Thrale to Fanny Burney. There is also a paper by Mr. A. W. Seaby on "A University Course in Fine Art," and Principal Childs contributes an appreciation of the late Owen Ridley.

\* \* \*

In the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, Mr. R. K. Hannay gives a lively account of some riotous happenings in St. Andrews University in 1690. The Rev. W. J. Couper's article on "Andrew Symson: Preacher, Printer and Poet" will interest Scottish bibliographers. Among the other papers is an erudite study of "The Theory of the Scottish Burgh," by Mr. A. Ballard.

\* \* \*

It surely takes some courage to start a new local antiquarian periodical at this time. Yet we have received No. 1 of the *Wolverhampton Antiquary*, published by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, at 1s. net, or 1s. 2d. post free. It is a well-printed quarto of 24 pages, with, as frontispiece, an excellent plate of ancient coats-of-arms discovered off Lichfield Street in 1859.

The contents include abstracts from the town minute books, beginning 1777, local epitaphs, abstracts from wills, etc. "Notes and News" includes matters both grave and gay. We heartily wish the *Wolverhampton Antiquary* a long and prosperous career.

\* \* \*

Among the pamphlets on our table is an annotated bibliography of *Norfolk Artists*, by Mr. G. A. Stephen, the Norwich City Librarian. We know of no other bibliography relating to the Norwich School of Painting or to other Norfolk artists, so that this pamphlet is of unusual value. It contains 500 references to books, pamphlets and articles dealing with Norfolk artists, and is most carefully compiled. The numerous references to articles in newspapers and periodicals are particularly useful. For frontispiece is given a good reproduction of Crome's "Windmill on Mousehold Heath." M. Etienne Dupont, the distinguished judge at St. Malo, whose numerous and valuable publications on the subject of Mont Saint-Michel have made his name familiar to both French and English students, sends us a twelve-page pamphlet, *Les Prisonniers de Guerre Anglais en France au XVIII<sup>me</sup> Siècle*, with an English translation, which shows from original and unpublished records how humanely the French treated their English prisoners taken in naval engagements in the early part of the eighteenth century. It presents a striking contrast to German action at the present time. The pamphlet is published by *La Librairie Etrangère*, 22, Rue de la Banque, Paris, at 75 centimes. We have also received vol. iii., parts 20 and 21, of the *Journal of the Alchemical Society*, containing Professor John Ferguson's presidential address on "The Marrow of Alchemy"; No. 103 of the *Hull Museum Publications*, being the fiftieth "Quarterly Record of Additions" (price 1d.); and *Rivista d'Italia*, September 30.



## Correspondence.

### "HEREPATHS."

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM glad that my comments in the August number on Mr. Crawford's article on the A.S. bounds near Silchester have drawn upon them Mr. Major's criticism; but as the point is of some importance I crave space for a reply, which I should have done sooner, but for absence during September, in the course of which I traversed many miles of the roads mentioned in my former letter.

My proposition was that in A.S. documents "herepath" is specifically used to signify a Roman way. To traverse this Mr. Major has cited one instance, and one only, of a "herepath," and that from a twelfth-century cartulary referring to Downton, in Wilts. I will not object to the evidence on the

ground that the cartulary is not an A.S. document; for this Downton is to be found dealt with in a charter of Athelstan, A.D. 932. In the boundaries there the herepath is mentioned three times; and from other places mentioned, which are easily identified in the old Ordnance Survey, it appears to me clear that the "herepath" there mentioned is the Roman road leading south-south-west from Salisbury to Badbury, crossing the Ebbesbourne at Stretford, and described fully by Mr. Codrington.

On what ground the herepath in the cartulary is said by Mr. Major to be identified with a road south-east of Downton and on the border-line of the two counties, I do not know. I cannot doubt that the herepath of the cartulary is the same as that of the charter. But if it is not, then I would point out that the road mentioned by Mr. Major is part of a road from Clausentum to Salisbury, part of which is recognized by Mr. Codrington.

In the second place, Mr. Major adduces several instances of "harepaths" and "harepits," and would ask me, on his assumption that the words are identical with, or forms of, "herepath," to show that they refer to Roman roads. I must respectfully decline to make such assumption. I do not believe that the first syllables of those words have anything in common as to their origin; and I will not follow what I regard as an irrelevant inquiry further than to say, for what my opinion is worth, that in the majority of instances Mr. Hippius Cox and Dr. Stevens are undoubtedly right in explaining "harepath" as "the hoare or ancient way," on the analogy of Harstone, Horewall, etc. It may, or may not, be so in the case of Hare Lane, Gloucester, mentioned this month by Miss Davis. That lane branched off the Ermine Street just before it entered the city by the north gate; and diverged considerably from the Roman wall. The old road to Worcester branched off the Ermine Street west of the city. In many other instances, no doubt, "harepath" derives from the animal, as do Haresfield and Harescumb.

As to the derivation I gave for Ermine Street, I need only say that I learnt it just half a century ago from my dear old master Shilleto; and I have never seen reason to doubt it, or heard it questioned.

I fail to follow the suggestion that we cannot rely on words in A.S. literature not having meanings different to those given them in common use. I should have thought the contrary was an obvious inference.

JAMES G. WOOD, F.S.A.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

October 2, 1915.

### WILLIAM PRUDOM, OF EXETER.

TO THE EDITOR.

While thanking you for your kind notice (in the September number of the *Antiquary*, p. 325) of my paper on *Prudum, Produm, etc., of Exeter, and the First City Seal*, I venture to point out a reporter's error in making me say that William Prudom "bequeathed the Hospital of St. John within the East Gate." The correct statement is that he gave to

that Hospital the houses in which he used to live in St. Martin's Street (see *Trans. Devon Association*, vol. xlvii., p. 253).

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

September 25, 1915.

# EPITAPHS IN THREE LANGUAGES AT YSCEIFIOT, IN FLINTSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR.

On p. 168 of *Flintshire*, by J. M. Edwards, M.A. (Oxon), headmaster of the Holywell County School, Cambridge (1914), we read "Ysceifiog (1,121 inhabitants), a village four miles south-west of Holywell, mentioned in Domesday Book, is situated on an elevated tableland above the Mold and Caerwys Road." It deserves a visit for its scenery, especially the fine view of Moel Famau—i.e., "the bare hill of (the) mothers"—the name of which escapes explanation. Its Parish Church of St. Mary contains the recumbent effigy of a priest of the thirteenth century in eucharistic robes, holding an imageless cross between his hands. In its north-east porch there is this inscription, to mourn the death of a grandson of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Kilken :

*Cippum hunc*

Ad perexiguos Cineres è regione sitos

THOMÆ PRICE

Qui, primo Ætatis Quinquennio nondum exacto,  
Egregia ediderat optime Indolis . . . . . ina

*Parentes*

ELISÆUS PRICE Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector,  
Et URSULA, ROGERI MOSTYN de KILKEN Armigeri  
Filia natu maxima

*Masti posuere*

*Masti* quod tam immaturum amiserint *Talem*,  
In DEUM qui tam insigne Favoris sui Pignus,  
Vel tantillum sibi temporis indulerit,

*Gratissimi.*

X Cal Martij : An Dom MDCCXXIII.  
Candidam in Coelos efflavit Animam  
Multæ in Terris *Spei* Lux tuisque PUER !

*FLERE et MEMINISSE relictum.*

In the adjoining "locus resurrectionis," as the mediæval Irish Church called it, a flat, raised stone presents this record :

"Here lyeth the Body of the late Hugh Hughes of Coed Ybrain Esq<sup>r</sup> in hopes of a blessed Resurrection. He had the honour in 1743 to serve the Publick in the office of high sheriffe for this County.

"In private life his manner was constantly to attend the Publick Worship as by Law established heartily to declare against the upstart Sect of the Brain-sick Methodist that would take men off from it ; timely to Compose Differences between Neighbours, ere they became exasperated. By which Behaviour, He was valued when Living, and when Dead much lamented. He, departed this life *July* the 7th 1752 aged 44 leaving an only Daughter and a Widow behind him."

Not far off there stands a small obelisk of stone

bearing the following epitaph in Welsh, in honour of a well-known bard of 60 years ago :

Er Gof

am

WILLIAM EDWARDS

"Gwilym Gallestr" neu "Fardd Ysceifiog"

yr hwn

A anwyd—1790

ac

A fu farw—1855

O.C.

Gosodwyd y Maen Hwn

gan

Edmigwyr ei Awen Barod.

*Cofia, ddyn, wrth fyned heibio,  
Fel' rwyf Ti, bâm Inau'n rhodio ;  
Fel' rwyf Ffynau, Tithau ddeui,  
Cofia, ddyn, mai marw fyddi.*

On each of the other three sides there are other stanzas of four lines by admirers of his ready muse. In an inscription of the year 1732, in the church at Caerwys, the name of the parish is spelt *Skeyviog*.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Ysceifiog.

September 27, 1915.

# A WELSH SUNDIAL AT WHITFORD.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the south-west corner of the Parish Church of Whitford, in the diocese of St. Asaph, there lies a sundial bearing this inscription in Welsh :

*Gwel ddyn newn gwiwlan ddeunydd mae  
ffo heb dario mae yr dydd.*

It means : "See man (*who art*) in splendid condition that, without tarrying, the day flees by." It is said that there is in that parish a house called *Gwiwlan*. The church contains some epitaphs of the Pennant family, of Downing Hall. The Rev. E. Lorimer Thomas (M.A., Oxon), vicar of St. James Church, Holywell, Flintshire, formerly Professor of Welsh at Lampeter College, thinks that *ddeunydd* means *physical health*, or *build*, properly "composition."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Michaelmas, 1915.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.